

No.

From

G. TUTE DALTON, Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE RAJSHYE AND
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Dated Cooch Behar, June 15th., 1883.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the administration of the Cooch Behar State for 1882-83, to which are appended the annual statements and accounts of the different departments. I took over charge from Captain Gordon on the 13th December 1882; owing to that officer's illness the Dewan was in charge of the Deputy Commissioner's office from the 17th September to the 2nd November 1882. During this period he was invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge, and carried on all the ordinary work of the Deputy Commissioner.

2. Though this is the last annual report, strictly so called, which I shall have to submit before the inauguration of the new regime, I have not thought it necessary at this time to enter into any retrospect of the history of the Government administration. This I hope to have an opportunity of doing, when I submit, as will doubtless be required, my report on the general condition of Cooch Behar, and on the results of our administration, in next November, when the Government relinquishes its trust, and the young Maharajah assumes the control of State affairs.

SECTION I.—LAND REVENUE.

3. A comparative table, showing the result of collections of Mal and Debutter Revenue for the last seven years, is given below.

YEAR.	DEMAND.						BALANCE.						REMARKS.
	Mal or current demand.	MAL AND DEBUTTER DEMAND.				Grand total of demand.	Amount of collections.	Amount written off.	Mal or current demand.	Out of current demand.	Total of balance.	Amount of excess payment or of revenue paid before it became due.	
		Amount of balance shown in the statement for the previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total net arrear demand.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1876-77	2,16,168	4,72,289	32,183	1,779	6,02,129	14,19,317	9,74,898	36,938	2,21,472	2,01,430	4,24,460	8,917	
1877-78	2,08,301	4,28,182	1,502	785	4,29,887	17,95,188	9,10,693	41,793	2,08,160	2,39,996	4,48,156	7,378	
1878-79	2,32,818	4,48,156	4,712	190	4,99,748	14,36,304	9,86,697	42,668	2,43,137	2,10,376	4,53,513	5,032	
1879-80	2,54,389	4,62,512	2,532	111	4,88,384	14,40,444	10,42,758	62,619	2,32,012	1,16,347	3,48,359	4,190	
1880-81	2,78,511	2,48,880	907	.....	2,48,766	12,97,622	9,44,361	31,319	2,35,206	1,18,347	3,53,553	2,046
1881-82	2,71,129	2,53,149	2,169	.....	2,48,766	12,98,644	9,44,361	43,910	2,17,582	1,06,148	3,23,730	2,630
1882-83	2,87,682	2,53,700	2,664	.....	2,88,700	14,36,304	9,42,690	33,894	2,35,206	1,18,347	3,53,553	2,037

4. In the report for 1881-82 the decrease in the total of the current demand over the preceding year was shown to be Rs. 7,372. This year there is again a decrease of Rs. 3,557. In fact the figures for the last four years show that since the demand reached its culminating point in 1878-79, each succeeding year has shown a falling off in this respect, the gross loss in revenue being Rs. 16,236.

5. The causes which have contributed to this falling off in the revenue may be classified under three heads—

(a.) Relinquishments of jotes which cannot be immediately re-settled.

(b.) Diluvion.

(c.) The taking up of land for public purposes.

As regards the first of these heads the gross amount of loss by relinquishment of bad jotes is to be set against the revenue derived from new settlements, and, as lands, resumed or abandoned on account of the cultivators being unable to make a profit out of them are not easily re-settled, the loss is always greater than the gain.

6. During the currency of the present settlement the State is precluded by the terms of its pottahs from assessing, as cultivated lands, lands which were included as potit in the original agreement. This settlement expires at the end of the current year. A proposal has recently been submitted to you for a remeasurement of jotes known to contain excess land, or lands now under cultivation, which were assessed as potit. It has been considered that the rates fixed by the present settlement should be continued for a few years after the Moharajah attains his majority, and that he should be advised not to proceed immediately to a re-settlement of the State, but wait till the advantages which must accrue to cultivators from the opening of railways, and improved means of communication should be more generally felt and appreciated. But the reasons which have led to this conclusion in no way affect any steps which may be taken immediately on the termination of the existing settlement, to secure for the State the legitimate share of the profit of lands assessed as waste, but which are and have been cultivated for a longer or shorter period of time. It is calculated that the revenue derivable from such lands at existing rates will amount to Rs. 60,000 annually. It was always thoroughly understood that such lands were leased at low rates for the currency of the existing settlement only, to enable the holder to bring them under cultivation gradually. At present the State loses something annually by diluvion and deterioration of soil, but gets no advantage from the increased fertility of lands which, in the course of nature, take the place of those which fall out of cultivation.

7. The balance shown as due at the close of 1881-82 in the account for that year was Rs. 3,22,700. Owing to settlements with retrospective effect the increase of Rs. 3,064 was obtained. The total arrear demand was thus Rs. 3,25,764.

8. Regarding the falling off in collections for the year, as compared with the preceding one, the Dewan records the following remarks :—

“The collections, amounting to Rs. 9,43,699, fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 21,162, and of the current demand by Rs. 23,883. This decrease is attributable mainly to two causes. The first cause is that the arrears due from involved estates, which were before under the management of the Court of Wards, largely increased during the year. As will be fully stated below

There was a very lengthy correspondence relating to the management of these estates. During the period the matter was being discussed, the arrears due to the State increased. This point was specially referred to in the last report. Final orders were not received by the Fouzdary Ahilkar, who was incharge of the Court of Wards, till December 1882. Under these orders the charge of most of the estates, hopelessly involved, was given up. The released estates could not be made over to the proprietors till towards the close of the year. These men had thus hardly time to see before the 31st March how their affairs really stood, or to make any collections. The amlas of the Court of Wards had moreover to devote much time to the closing of accounts, and to the preparation of papers, and they were all in an unsettled state of mind; the collections could not therefore be satisfactorily made by them during the period they were in charge. It thus happened that the arrears increased owing to no fault of the proprietors. I did not think it proper to sell the estates immediately after their release. The defaulters wanted time to make some sort of arrangement, and it was but fair to grant their prayer. It was known that some of them could not be probably saved from ruin, but still it would have been cruel not to allow them a little time to enable them to make an attempt to save themselves. In many cases the arrears of revenue due from the involved estates had increased during the management of the Court of Wards; this was an additional reason for giving time. Decrease in the collections, amounting to about Rs. 20,000, is attributable to this cause. During the current year I hope to be able to adjust the accounts of the involved estates, or to make satisfactory arrangements for their adjustment."

"The next important cause, which unfavorably affected the collections, was the fall in the prices of jute and tobacco. Never was jute sold so cheap as in the last year, the rate per maund having come down to Rs. 1-8. The price of rice was also low. The fall in the price of agricultural products naturally affected collections everywhere."

9. It is greatly to be hoped that the depreciation of jute and tobacco is a temporary fluctuation only. Any permanent falling off in the demand for these staples and the price obtainable for them will seriously affect the prosperity of the subjects of the State, specially of the western and southern portions, which are the wealthiest and most thickly populated, and where the ryots depend largely on their jute and tobacco crops to make up for the low prices they obtain for their rice, in seasons when the rice crop in Lower Bengal is an abundant one.

10. Some valuable remarks of the Dewan on this subject are given further on in this report.

11. The details regarding the arrear balance are given below :—

Details about the balance at the close of 1881-82.	1.	Amount shown as due at the close of 1881-82	3,22,700	3	1
	2.	Amount collected and credited in Towji during 1882-83	82,906*	1	11
	3.	Amount remitted during 1882-83	51,249	5	4
	4.	Balance at the close of 1882-83	1,88,544	11	10
	5.	Amount which may prove irrecoverable out of balance shown against heading 4	80,000	0	0
Details about the old balance entered in the Towji during 1882-83.	6.	Amount of balance entered in the Towji during 1882-83	3,068	10	5
	7.	Amount collected during 1882-83	3,068	10	5
	8.	Amount remitted during 1882-83	.....	
	9.	Balance due at the close of 1882-83	.....	
	10.	Amount which may prove irrecoverable out of balance shown against heading 9	.....	
	11.	Total of old balances or total of figures shown against headings 4 and 9	1,88,544	11	10
	12.	Total amount which may prove irrecoverable out of total balance shown against heading 11	80,000	0	0

* This does not include the arrears payments.

It will be observed that out of the balance of Rs. 2,82,790, shown at the close of 1881-82, Rs. 82,906 were collected and Rs. 51,840 written off under sanction. The balance, which remained uncollected, was Rs. 1,88,545, against Rs. 2,17,552 of the previous year. Out of the uncollected balance of the arrear demand, it is believed that not less than Rs. 80,000 will prove irrecoverable. Only a portion of the large arrears due from estates which were under the management of the Court of Wards has been written off under sanction. Another considerable portion due from involved estates, the charge of which has been given up, cannot possibly be recovered, even if the most stringent measures be adopted. As already stated above, measures are being now taken for adjusting the balances due from these estates. Besides these balances, there are others, which will also have to be included in the statement of irrecoverable balances. If Rs. 80,000 be deducted from the uncollected balance of Rs. 1,88,545, the remainder Rs. 1,08,545 is found to be the amount of recoverable old arrears which could not be collected. A portion of this, Rs. 33,000, will have to be recovered by instalments from wards' estates, most of which are still in our charge, for reasons fully stated in the correspondence relating to these estates. Another portion due from other parties cannot also be promptly recovered; it has been found necessary to give time to the defaulters.

12. The balance, remaining due out of the current demand at the close of the year, was Rs. 1,10,695. Owing to the nature of land tenure in the State, the khas tehsil system being in force and the number of jotes, from which the Dewan and his officers collect direct, being about 19,000, there is always a considerable outstanding balance at the close of each year. This balance, however, should be set against the outstanding balance of the year preceding, which is presumably collected during the year under report. In the present instance Rs. 82,906 of the total collections during the year were credited to arrears of 1881-82. In this way the gross collections of any given year may be either a little more or a little less than the gross demand for that year in proportion to the amount of previous outstandings, and the success achieved in realising them.

13. The statement in para. 3 will show that the total balance is steadily coming down. It is less than the average of the five previous years by Rs. 88,114. The percentage of collections on current demand was 97.5.

14. The table given below shows the amount due for each sub-division, and the percentage of balance on demand, during each of the past three years.

Name of Sub-division	Total demand for 1882-83	Balance due at the close of 1882-83	Percentage of balance on demand at the close of 1882-83	Percentage of balance on demand at the close of 1881-82	Percentage of balance on demand at the close of 1880-81
Sudder ...	4,58,874 0 0	1,32,740 0 0	29	26	33
Mekligunj ...	1,64,121 0 0	28,553 0 0	17	13	16
Muthabunga ...	2,42,827 0 0	61,593 0 0	25	24	24
Dinhata ...	3,00,814 0 0	68,749 0 0	23	24	24

The percentage of balance on demand has risen from 23 to 29 in the Sudder Sub-division, while it has come down in all other places. The reason of the increase in the Sudder Sub-division is that most of the jotes belonging to the involved estates referred to above, which were formerly under the management of the Court of Wards, are situated within its jurisdiction. The percentage of

Toofangunj, in which there are many bad jotes, also forms a part of this Sub-division.

15. The number of processes issued during the year for the recovery of arrears of revenue was 8,786, and that of jotes sold 709. The leases of 113 jotes were moreover cancelled and the jotes resumed. 45 recusant defaulters were sent to Jail. These figures will show that the collecting establishments were busy. At the same time we had to deal leniently with several resident proprietors, with the object of saving them from ruin. The number of jotes relinquished was 72.

16. Some slight discrepancies always appear between the entries of receipts in the Treasury and Financial accounts, and those shown in the towji and revenue returns. The discrepancies in the figures for the last year are explained as follows :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of collections shown in the Towji	...	9,43,698	15	10
DEDUCT—				
Excess payment (Fazil) made in pervious years, which could not be credited in cash book for the year under report	...	2,872	12	10
Balance in hands of collecting officers which could not be remitted to the Treasury before the close of the year	...	5,111	6	11
			7,484	3 9
			9,36,214	12 1
ADD—				
Miscellaneous receipts &c. which could not be credited in Towji	...	7,470	10	6
Balance in hands of collecting officers in previous years remitted to Treasury during 1882-83	...	5,002	3	6
			12,472	14 0
Amount credited in Treasury Cash book	...	9,48,687	17	1

17. *Canoongos and Assistant Canoongos.*—The number of cases enquired into by the Canoongos during the year was 1,052 against 1,165 of the previous year; the decrease is attributable to a decrease in the number of cases for enquiry. The Canoongos did other miscellaneous work and proved themselves useful in various ways. Babu Ramessur Pramanick B. A. officiated as a Naib Ahilkar on more than one occasion. Babu Hari Prosad Neogi deserves credit for the way in which he discharged his duties during the year.

18. Two Kumars Khitendro Narayan Senior and Khitendro Narayan Junior, who had been working as Assistant Canoongos under the Dewan's supervision, were, during my absence on furlough, made Superintendents of the Jail, and the Stables and Philkhana respectively. These appointments were doubtless made by Captain Gordon in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Maharajah, who naturally desires to see his relatives in positions of trust and usefulness. In the resolution on the annual report for 1881-82, the Lieutenant-Governor commented favorably on the appointment of Kumar Khitendro Narayan Senior as being advisable. It is with much regret that I am compelled to record my opinion that neither of these officers were in any way fitted for the posts to which they were translated. In the latter case however the Kumar's incompetency is not a matter of public importance. While fully sympathising with the Maharajah's desire to raise the status of his relatives, and to see them occupying posts of trust and emolument, I can imagine no greater danger to the success of his administration than any attempt to foist them into positions for

which by antecedents, character, and education they are unfitted. I shall return to this subject later on in this report.

19. *Rent suits.*—The subjoined table shows the number of rent suits instituted and decided during the last five years.

YEAR.	Pending from last year.	Fresh institutions.	Revivals.	Total for disposal.	Decided.	Pending.
1878-79 ...	118	2,817	40	2,975	2,582	393
1879-80 ...	393	5,630	119	6,142	4,772	1,370
1880-81 ...	1,370	1,815	189	3,374	2,963	411
1881-82 ..	411	2,197	109	2,717	2,526	191
1882-83 ...	191	2,420	46	2,656	2,466	190

The total number of rent suits instituted during the year was 2,420 against 2,197 of the previous year, and the number disposed of was 2,466 against 2,526. 190 cases only remained pending at the close of the year. The disposals exceeded the institutions by 46. Full details are given in the statement hereto appended.

20. The following table shows the result of appeals preferred to the Deputy Commissioner and the Dewan against the orders of the Naib Ahlikars.

Names of officers against whose decisions the appeals were preferred.	Pending from the last year.	Total No. of appeals instituted during the year.	Grand total.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
Babu Priya Nath Dutt, Naib Ahlikar, Maloutcherry ...	4	17	21	7	2	3	12	9
" Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Naib Ahlikar, Mathabhanga and Dinahata.	7	22	29	6	9	2	17	12
" Hari Das Meokerjee, Naib Ahlikar, Mathabhanga ...	1	10	11	4	4	.....	8	3
" Radhica Lall Shome, Naib Ahlikar, Mekligunj ...	.....	14	14	4	7	1	12	2
" Grish Chunder Sirkar, Naib Ahlikar, Dinahata ...	.....	13	13	2	4	.....	6	7
Jogendra Nath Sannyal, Temporary Naib Ahlikar ...	1	1	2	1	1	.....	2	.....
" Krishna Dhona Banerjee ditto ditto ...	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
" Ramessur Paramanick, ditto ditto ...	6	4	10	4	4	.....	8	2
Total ...	19	82	101	28	31	7	66	35

It will be observed that of the 19 appeals pending from last year 5 remained pending in the Dewan's file, and 14 in that of the Deputy Commissioner. Of the 82 appeals instituted 64 were filed in the Dewan's court, and 18 in that of the Deputy Commissioner : Of the 66 appeals disposed of 53 were disposed of in the Dewan's court, as an independent court exercising appellate jurisdiction over rent suits of limited value, and 13 in that of the Deputy Commissioner. Out of the 13 appeals disposed of in the Deputy Commissioner's court, 5 were decided by the Dewan who was in charge of the Deputy Commissioner's office for some time, and 8 were decided by Captain Gordon. Of the 35

appeals pending 16 are pending in the Dewan's file, and 19 in that of the Deputy Commissioner.

21. *Miscellaneous cases.*—The number of miscellaneous cases instituted during the year was 10,322 against 11,288 of the previous year. The decrease is chiefly attributable to the following circumstance. Formerly separate processes were issued for the recovery of different items of balance due from a person who had taken lease of different Syrat Mehals; during the last year one process only was issued in such a case, and one case for arrears of revenue entered in the register instead of several cases. The total number of miscellaneous cases decided during the year was 10,391 against 11,740 of the previous year, and the number pending was 1306 against 1375. Details are given in the statement hereto appended. (*Vide app. p. IV.*)

22. *Miscellaneous work.*—The amount of miscellaneous work done by the Malcutcherry and the Sub-divisional offices during the last two years is shown in the following comparative table:—

YEAR.		No. of petitions received.	No. of reports on which orders have been passed.	No. of Robokaries recorded.	No. of notices and other perwannahs issued.	No. of English letters addressed.	Value of Stamps sold.		
							Rs.	A.	P.
1881-82	...	27,974	33,715	1,811	39,103	2,094	31,521	8	0
1882-83	...	27,087	26,909	1,272	35,982	3,409	31,878	8	0

In the Annual Report for 1881-82 certain reports and mokhtearnamahs were included in the column for petitions by a mistake, which has now been rectified. It will be observed that there were decreases in reports and notices &c.; this was owing to decrease in miscellaneous cases. There was a large increase in English correspondence, while the decrease in Robokaries was very slight.

23. *Cases in which the State was a party.*—There were 49 cases only in which the State was a party; of these 31 were decided in our favor and 4 against us; the number that remained pending at the close of the year was 14. As explained in previous reports, these were mostly cases for setting aside settlements. ✓

24. *Ameens.*—The table given below shows the work done by the two Court Ameens during the last year.

Nature of Suits.				Number of cases for enquiry	Number in which enquiries were finished.	Number in which perwannahs were returned.	Number remaining to be enquired into.
Civil Suits	...	...	..	107	72	21	14
Rent and Revenue Suits	...	...	...	40	34	8	3
Cases in which the State was interested, and in which no fees were consequently charged				48	48	5	.....
TOTAL				195	149	29	17

It will be observed that the number of cases for enquiry was 195 against 237 of the previous year, and the number in which enquiries were finished was 149 against 193. The number that remained pending at the close of the last year was 17.

25. The amount of Ameen fees realised during the year was Rs. 1,192, which fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 263-8-8 only. No fees were charged in 43 cases in which the State was interested; one of the Ameens had moreover to perform much miscellaneous work.

26. *Nizarut Department.*—The comparative table, given below, shows the amount of work done by this Department during the last two years. Detailed statements are appended to this report.

YEAR.	Processes served free of charge.	Processes for realisation of revenue &c. for which fees are to be realised afterwards.	Processes for which fees have been realised.	Total number of processes.	Amount of earnings shown in Nizarut books.	Value of peon fee stamps sold in the Treasury.	Expenditure.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1881-82	...	4,256	4,545	32,691	41,492	30,751	82,369	12,262
1882-88	...	5,686	(a) 3,929	32,179	41,794	30,169	32,600	12,438

(a) Processes in cases for realisation of arrears of revenue are partly entered in this, and partly in following column. (*Vide* explanation (b) Table No. II. Nizarut.)

27. The Dewan records the following remarks on the working of the Nizarut Department during the year.

“The increase in the number of processes served free of charge is attributable to the issuing of a large number of Istahars for the settlement of fisheries and other Syrat mehals, the leases of which had expired. It has already been explained above why the institutions decreased in cases for realisation of arrears of revenue. The number of processes for which fees were realised was 32,179* against 32,691 of the previous year. This decrease, though small, requires explanation, because there was an increase in institutions in both civil and rent suits, which should have more than made up the loss caused by the decrease in cases for realisation of arrears of revenue. It is a fact that the number of contested suits decreased during the year, notwithstanding the increase in the institutions; a large number of processes is always issued in such cases, and the decrease naturally affected the Nizarut figures. As a consequence of the decrease in processes the earnings came down from Rs. 30,751 to Rs. 30,169. In the Treasury accounts, however, a small increase in the value of peon-fee stamps is shown; the inference is that a larger number of these stamps remained in the hands of vendors and litigants than in the previous year. This department has always to do a large quantity of miscellaneous executive work, which cannot be conveniently shown in the statement. The expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 12,438, exceeded that incurred during 1881-82 by Rs. 176, because there were less savings during the last than in the previous year. The net gain to the State, exclusive of value of work done, which was not charged, was Rs. 20,162 against Rs. 20,107 of the previous year. Nazir Guru Gobind Guha continued to discharge his duties with his usual zeal and honesty.”

28. The rules which authorise the Nazir to hold sales in execution of decree cases in British districts, were introduced here from the beginning of the last year. Fees were levied for the State at the rate of 5 per cent. on the purchase-money. The receipts on account of sale fees amounted to Rs. 6,000.

29. *Crops and condition of the People.*—The Dewan reports as follows concerning the agricultural results of the past year, and the development of trade :—

“ The outturn of the early rice, which was good, has been estimated at 12 annas. Owing to the want of sufficient rain in July and the beginning of August, the prospects of the late rice were at first gloomy, but there were good showers of rain afterwards, and the outturn averaged 11 annas. The tobacco was grown under great difficulties; the heavy showers of October seriously damaged the seedlings and the crop was a late one; the want of rain during January affected the outturn injuriously, which did not probably exceed 9 annas. Owing to heavy rains in October the cultivation of mustard seed was also retarded; the outturn was about 10 annas. The jute crop was a very good one, yielding an outturn estimated at 13 annas. The rain-fall during the year was 133·03 inches against 117·47 of the previous year.”

“ Prices of articles of produce were generally low during the year. There was a succession of three good rice harvests in most parts of Bengal; this circumstance, while it has removed the want of food, has lessened the money value of this important article. The average price of rice in the interior was Rs. 1-4, and that in the town Rs. 1-13; this was not at all satisfactory to the ryots, who were under the necessity of selling a portion of their stock with the object of raising cash required for the payment of rent and other purposes. * The average rate per maund for jute was Rs. 1-8; the price came down gradually from Rs. 2, and in some places it was so low as 1 rupee. The average price of tobacco of a middling quality may be estimated at Rs. 5; some tobacco of the best quality was sold even at Rs. 9; on the whole there was a falling off in the price. The price of mustard oil varied from Rs. 8 to Rs. 11.”

“ Though the prevailing price of jute was low, the actual cultivators could not wait for better prices. Pressing want obliged them to sell their stock. The mahajuns made purchases at cheap rates, and they lost nothing by exporting large quantities of jute to Calcutta, if they succeeded to secure some profit for themselves. The jute trade thus went on very briskly. It is reported by the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj that from the Huldibary Railway Station alone such a large quantity as 7,49,000 maunds was despatched during the year; the quantity exported from that place in the previous year was 1,80,000 maunds. A portion only of the jute referred to above was produced in the State of Cooch Behar; the greater portion, it is believed, came from Chakla Boda and other places in British Territory. Very great impetus to the development of jute trade was given by the opening of the feeder roads in this part of the country. Huldibary is daily growing in importance. The falling off in the price of jute has made this article unpopular with the ryots, and the cultivation of the crop will decrease in consequence. The prospects will not improve until there is an increase in the demand in the English markets.”

30. The increasing importance of Huldibary, as a centre of trade, has attracted attention during the past year, and you have yourself visited the place, and have expressed an opinion that the State should go to some expense in facilitating the settlement of mahajans and the improvement of the bazar there. * Although, as stated by the Dewan, the greater portion of the jute exported from this station is not the produce of Cooch Behar itself, still, as you have remarked, the trade brings money into the State, and will increase the value of land about Huldibary. Mahajans already there are very anxious to get as much land as possible into their hands. I have explained to them that though leases at favorable rates may now be granted, all such holdings will be liable to reassess-

ment and enhancement as the demand for land increases, and further that under no circumstances will any of them be permitted to sublet. It is, of course, not only the land taken up for bazaar purposes that will increase in value, but the letting value of all culturable lands in the vicinity will be increased by the creation of a market for country produce where there is real competition among speculators.

31. Regarding tobacco cultivation, the Dewan writes as follows :—

“The tobacco trade was dull. The Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga, in whose Sub-division this article is extensively grown, writes as follows on this subject:—

“This is attributable to the competition of the State and up-country tobacco in the markets of Sirajgunj, Manickgunj and Naraingunj. If the competition lasts, there may be no hope for the price of the State tobacco rising again, and the question whether some other cultivation should not be introduced among the people in addition to the present ones, which may make up the loss, may deserve some consideration. The gradual fall in the price of tobacco is certainly a source of some anxiety, as the success of the revenue collections for this Sub-division, if not for the whole State, mainly depends on the success and profits of this cultivation.”

“From enquiries made at Durgapur, where there are several tobacco merchants, it also appears that the importation of tobacco, grown in places other than Cooch Behar and Rungpore, to the important marts referred to above, increased much during the last year. It is a known fact that the cultivation of this article is gradually increasing in the District of Nuddea, and what is called up-country tobacco by the Naib Ahilkar may partly be tobacco grown in Nuddea. The tobacco trade of Cooch Behar is carried on mostly by the mahajuns of East Bengal, who have got places of business at Manickgunj, Naraingunj and Shirajgunj. Matters will be serious if the apprehensions now entertained be realised. This shows the necessity of establishing the department of Agriculture and Forests. The points, referred to above, will be now fully considered by that department. The subject of improving the quality of the tobacco grown in this State, and of introducing an improved method of curing it, has had our attention for the last few years.”

32. I do not think competition, which has temporarily brought down the prices of jute and tobacco, can continue to affect the producers in the State injuriously. If it should be so, it will be their own fault. Jute and tobacco have hitherto been special staples of these parts, because the soil and climate are more suitable to these crops than in other parts of Bengal. It is the demand for a greater supply that has led to production elsewhere. As has been the case in the tea industry, the first indications of an increased demand have attracted capitalists, and have brought about an abnormal increase in produce tending necessarily to lower prices abnormally. Time, and the natural laws of demand and supply, will rectify this, and the cultivators of Cooch Behar and Rungpore, if they do not neglect the signs of the times, and endeavour to improve their system of agriculture, will still remain with the advantages they have hitherto possessed in the way of soil and climate.

33. During the past year though food was plentiful, the prevailing low price of rice affected the cultivating classes, and on the whole the Dewan is of opinion that the condition of the people in general was not prosperous. He accounts for this, however, to a certain extent, by the fact that with the spread of education and civilization the wants of the people are increasing. If by this he means that education has taught the people to regard as necessities luxuries which are only within their means in years of abnormal prosperity, I cannot regard

the fact as one to be regretted from an agricultural or politico-economical point of view, whatever it may leave to be said against the system of over education to which, I fear, there is a general tendency throughout India. I have very little sympathy with any complaints made on behalf of the strictly agricultural classes, that, owing to their extended ideas, what was sufficient for the simple wants of their fathers no longer contents them. The remedy lies in their own hands. But in recording these remarks I must add to them my own conviction, that the people of Cooch Behar are as contented a set of agriculturists as are to be found anywhere in Bengal.

34. During the year under report the construction of a railway from Gitaldaha to Cooch Behar was under discussion, and it was finally decided to lay a light line, similar to that from the Teesta to Mogulhat, on the existing road from Cooch Behar to the Dhurla river *via* Dinhata. I was myself, at first, opposed to utilising the old road for the purpose, and I still think that if the Government make a metre gauge railway from Kawnea to Dhoobree, and bridge the Teesta and Dhurlah rivers, it may ultimately be desirable to have a metre gauge railway from Cooch Behar to join that line, and in that case I do not think the existing road the best for the purpose, as the cost of bridging would be so great. Besides, I think it will be found that the stoppage of cart and carriage traffic on the Dinhata road will be inconvenient. But money is a great object, and as the tramway line at present on the road from the Teesta to Mogulhat could, I am informed, be made over to the Cooch Behar State at a fair value, and as the expense of making a light line would then be minimised, as well as the opening of it greatly accelerated, I am disposed to think that Cooch Behar had better do without the metre gauge for the present.

35. *Estates under the management of the Malcutchery.*—There were three estates under the management of the Malcutchery in 1882-83. Of these the one belonging to the Gobrachara minors is the largest. A comparative table, showing the result of the management of this estate for the last two years, is given below.

YEAR.	Current demand of Government and State revenues and of rent due to superior landlords from the Estate.	Arrear demand of rent due to the estate.	Current demand of rent due to the estate.	Rent collections of the year on account of both current and arrear demands.	Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent.)	Expenses of management.	Disbursements on other accounts.	Total investment of the estate (other than land.)	Cash in hand.	Advances and other moneys due to the estate for which interest is not charged.	Debts on the estate.	Percentage of collection on demand.
1881-82..	47,078	70,004	74,277	77,082	9,497	4,451	95,458	65,250	18,559	10,094	9,245	103
1882-83..	48,177	67,828	76,082	71,013	9,357	4,610	88,071	82,609	18,084	11,551	11,182	93

The minors hold some important jotes in the Moharajah's zemindary, in which a new settlement is in progress; owing to this circumstance and also to that of the purchase of some lands during the year, the rent due to the estate and also those due from it increased. It will be observed that, while the demand due to the estate increased by Rs. 1805, the demand due from it increased by Rs. 1,099 only. The collections, amounting to Rs. 71,013 fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 6,069, and the percentage of collection on current demand was 93. This is partly attributable to the effect of the new settlement in Boda and Patgram, and partly to the fall in the price of articles of produce, as stated before.

36. Loans amounting to Rs. 7,600, and costs of suit, amounting to Rs. 1,267, recovered during the year, are included in the miscellaneous receipts. The cost of management was Rs. 4,610 against Rs. 4,451 of the previous year.

37. Details of disbursements are given below :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
Rent paid to superior landlords	...	...	47,864	0	11
Amount of loans granted	...	...	9,954	0	0
Price of property purchased	...	...	377	6	9
Amount of debts paid	...	...	6,689	12	10
Litigation charges	...	...	2,940	9	7
Investment in Government Securities	...	...	10,000	0	0
All other charges, including expences of maintaining all the members of the family, performing Poojahs and Sradhs, keeping up of houses and gardens &c.	...	...	10,795	9	8
Total	...	...	88,071	7	4

38. Of the two minors Shatish Chundra Mustafee was 16 years and Shuresh Chunder Mustafee 10 years old at the close of the year. Shatish Chunder was plucked at the University Entrance Examination, at which he had appeared, and it is hoped there will be a better result this year. The boys have been lately removed to Bankipore along with all the young Kumars, who were at Krishnaghur.

39. *Court of Wards*.—It will be remembered that just before taking leave in 1880 I submitted after a consultation with you at Cooch Behar, at which the Dewan was present, a full report on the then existing Court of Wards with certain recommendations, which were mostly accepted and followed. As the matter was still under discussion when Captain Gordon submitted the last report, the following resumé, taken from the Dewan's report, is given for easy reference.

“Formerly there were no fixed rules for the management of estates belonging to disqualified landowners. The Dewany Ahilkar used to take charge of such estates, and managed them through a Kroke Sajawal. This latter officer was also in charge of encumbered estates attached under the provision of Section 243 of Act VIII of 1859. A few estates were managed by the Malcutchery for special reasons. In course of time the number of wards' and attached estates increased, and it was thought advisable in 1875 to organise a department called the Court of Wards. The Fouzdary Ahilkar was put in charge of this department, and he took charge of all attached estates and estates belonging to disqualified proprietors, with the exception of a few, which still continued to be managed by the Malcutchery. Many of these estates were deeply involved in debts; great difficulty was therefore experienced in managing them. The burden of the new Settlement moreover fell heavily on many of them, and the arrears of revenue due to the State largely increased. This subject attracted attention in 1878, and a revised scheme, involving a revision of the establishment, required for the management of the estates, was sanctioned by the Commissioner's No. 54, dated May 30th, 1878. Matters did not, however, improve; the arrears due to the State continued to increase. In March 1880 the Commissioner called for a report on the working of the scheme. The subject was then fully discussed, and the measures which were to be adopted for the future considered. We were all of opinion that it was useless to keep charge of the estates, which were hopelessly involved. There were also several petty estates yielding such small incomes as Rs. 6 and Rs. 9, to which the cumbrous procedure of the Court of Wards should have never been applied. It took time to decide all the points raised in connection with the subject, and final orders were not passed by Government till October 1882. In December these orders were sent to the officers concerned with all necessary instructions.”

40. Under the orders of Government five estates only were to be retained, and the Dewan was directed to appoint a manager for taking charge of them. He was also to do the superior work of the Court of Wards. All the other wards' estates were made over to the nearest male relatives, and the attached estates to the Civil Court.

41. The five estates, the management of which is now under the Dewan's supervision, belong to the persons named below :—

- (1.) Tarini Charan Chuckerbutty.
- (2.) Man Mohan Bukshi.
- (3.) Dharmessari Debya.
- (4.) Shama Charan Hishabia.
- (5.) Dalai Das.

Babu Bashanta Kumar sen, Sheristadar of the Dinhat Sub-divisional office, who was an officer of much experience, was appointed manager, and the collecting establishments were revised on the plan approved of by the Commissioner.

42. The following table shows the result of the Dewan's management of the five estates retained as above stated :—

NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.	Current State revenue and rent due to superior land- lord from the estate.	Arrear demand of rent due to the estate.	Current demand of rent due to the estate.	Rent collections of the year on account of both current and arrear demand.	Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent.)	Expenses of management.	Disbursements on other accounts.	Total investment of estate (other than land.)	Cash in hand.	Debts on the estate.	Percentage of collections over the current demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Man Mohan Bukshi—											
1881-82	30,113	52,532	40,113	42,541	1,553	2,697	37,336	314	1,063	6,746	106
1882-83	29,899	50,392	40,057	38,906	1,078	2,608	36,215	314	394	6,973	97.1
2. Shama Charan Hishabia—											
1881-82	1,386	3,484	2,466	2,249	896	189	2,438	516	23	401	91.3
1882-83	1,386	3,903	2,473	2,369	1,346	368	4,187	1,518	16	419	116.9
3. Tarini Charan Chuckerbutty—											
1881-82	7,723	40,767	24,212	23,158	1,353	1,702	21,910	.....	1,337	16,290	96.6
1882-83	7,736	38,908	23,473	17,891	13,063	1,340	31,386	.....	154	10,228	76.2
4. Dharmessari Debya—											
1881-82	4,873	9,797	6,869	7,029	1,686	516	8,077	140	1	6,299	102.2
1882-83	4,843	9,631	6,996	6,745	826	462	8,888	140	235	6,165	89.9
5. Dalai Das and others—											
1881-82	2,869	6,307	3,296	2,381	328	304	3,147	.....	59	5,406	84.2
1882-83	2,331	6,547	3,409	3,922	32	294	2,719	.....	.....	5,902	86.7

Regarding this table the Dewan records the following remarks :—

"It will be observed that the collections exceed the current demand in the case of the estate of Shama Charan Hishabia only, and that the results regarding the four other estates are not satisfactory. The percentage of collection on current demand is 97 in the case of the Manmohan Estate; many of the jotes belonging to this estate are situated in Pergunnah Lal Bazar, in which tobacco is extensively grown; the decrease in the collections is attributed to the fall in the price of tobacco. The percentage is 76 only in the Tarini Charan Estate. One of the chief causes which have brought about this result is stated below. There is a large jote bearing an annual jumma of Rs 3,748 in the minor's mokururee mahal;

the jotedars have claimed a dur-mokururee right in a civil suit instituted by them, and not a pice can be recovered till this suit, which has been pending for nearly four years, is decided; the result is that the arrears due to the estate are increasing annually by Rs 3,748 on this account. One of the chief creditors of the Dharmessari Estate is also a sub-tenant of that estate; as such sub-tenant he has to pay Rs. 2,733 annually, of which he paid Rs. 1,270, and the balance he neglected to pay or adjust. For this the collecting establishment was not responsible. I am already trying to make some arrangement with the creditor and sub-tenant. In the Dalai Estate the collections exceed those of the previous year, though the percentage is 85."

43. The Dewan further states that the long period of suspense during which the fate of the old Court of Wards was under consideration affected collections injuriously.

44. *Printing of the Cooch Behar Select Records.*—The work of printing Select Records was finished during the year. The indexes are now being made. The number of letters printed is 871. We did not exclude any letter of historical or local interest. There were letters, the views expressed in which were modified by others; in such cases both sets of letters had to be entered, as otherwise the reader would not be in possession of all the papers connected with the subject under discussion. Thus the number of selected letters became large. The connection of the Cooch Behar State with the British Government commenced with the treaty of 1772. It was after that year that references began to be made to Government on matters relating to Cooch Behar. The first letter published is one dated the 28th May 1777. The records have been published in two quarto volumes; there are 359 pages in the first volume, and 279 pages in the second. Babu Rajani Kanta Ray was intrusted with the work of copying papers, correcting proofs and preparing indexes; he did his work satisfactorily.

45. A Bengali translation of the orders having the force of law was prepared by Babu Priya Nath Dutt, Naib Ahilkar; it is being printed.

46. The Dewan was absent on leave from the 30th March to the 6th June; Babu Priya Nath Dutt, M. A., B. L. was in charge of the Malcutchery during his absence. Babu Priya Nath Dutt was on leave for three months from the 4th December 1882; Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee officiated for him. There was no change in the charge of the Sub-divisional offices during the year, excepting that Kumar Rungila Narain was deputed to Dinhata for a few days, when Babu Grish Chunder Sirkar was obliged to take casual leave. Babus Hari Das Mookerjee and Radhica Lall Shome continued at Mathabhanga and Mekligunj. As there was a great pressure of work at Dinhata towards the end of the year, Babu Ramessur Pramanic was appointed a temporary Naib Ahilkar and deputed to that place on the 10th March.

47. During the year a proposal has been under consideration for the entertainment of additional Naib Ahilkars to assist the over-worked Sub-divisional officers of Dinhata and Mathabhanga. There is no doubt that both these officers, especially the latter, have more work to do than they can efficiently perform. The complex character of their work, embracing Civil, Revenue and Criminal Jurisdiction, renders its regular performance more difficult. Under these adverse circumstances, Babu Hari Das Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga, has worked in a way that reflects the highest credit on him. I regret that I cannot say so much for Babu Grish Chunder Sirkar, whose judicial work has been far from creditable. It is, however, to be said in extenuation of his short comings that he was suffering under the weight of domestic misfortune for a considerable portion of the year.

48. As an amendment of the original scheme for the relief of these officers, which did not commend itself to me, I recommended, in my letter No. 1793 dated 26th March 1883, the appointment of one additional officer at Cooch Behar to take the whole of the civil work of both Dinhata and Mathabhanga, the Head-Quarters of which Sub-divisions are distant only 14 and 17 miles respectively from Cooch Behar. This recommendation, however, has drawn forth a flood of remonstrance from persons interested in the continuance of the local Civil Jurisdiction, and I am disposed to think that, as a compromise, a peripatetic officer may be appointed to hold Civil Sessions alternately at each Sub-division. My objection to the Extra Assistant Ahilkars to be under the present Naibs, as recommended by Captain Gordon, is that I am averse to placing judicial power in the hands of officers more lowly paid than our present staff. Moreover one efficient officer will be ample to dispose of the civil work of both Sub-divisions, and if relieved of civil work, the Sub-divisional officers will have plenty of time for their other duties.

49. The Dewan records the following remarks regarding the conduct of his subordinates during the year.

Babu Priya Nath Dutt, M.A., and B.L., Malcutchery Naib Ahilkar, continued to discharge his duties very efficiently and satisfactorily. Babu Hari Das Mookerjee M.A., and B.L., Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga, worked hard and did his work very well. I am sorry I cannot speak very favorably of the two other Sub-divisional officers, Babus Girish Chandra Sirkar and Radhica Lall Shome, whose services were lent by Government. Babu Girish Chandra has not got much experience in judicial work, and he has not been able to render satisfaction. Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee officiated for Babu Priya Nath for three months, and performed his work zealously. Babu Shita Nath Banerjee, who officiated as a Naib Ahilkar, is a careful and painstaking officer. Babu Jadub Lall Sen, Sheristadar of the Malcutchery, worked very hard in the office and also rendered me much assistance in introducing reforms in the Town Tehsil Cutchery.

Dooar Mokhtear Babu Kali Kamal Lahiry discharged his duties satisfactorily. Pro-sanno Deb Bukshi has not tried much to learn work, and to fit himself for the post of the Dooar Bukshi.

SECTION II.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS.

50. This Department which was organised during the past year and commenced its existence in October last is presided over by Kumar Gojendro Narayan the Moharajah's cousin, the younger of the two Gojendros who accompanied him to England in 1878, and remained, the elder to read for the bar, and the younger to study agriculture at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, where he obtained a diploma before returning to India in January 1882.

51. Such forests or plantations as the State possessed had hitherto been under the charge of the Superintendent of the Public Works Department: with the exception of a sâl forest in Teldhar, an outlying tract within the Julpigoree district, these plantations were of small area and importance. But our attention had been turned for sometime to the desirability of increasing the area under forest with a view to the wants of future generations, and several young nurseries had been planted out. There are also several experimental teak plantations in different parts of the State which are about 12 years old, and which, though not so successful as to suggest further attempts to cultivate that tree in an uncongenial soil, yet are worth preserving and looking after.

52. Some years ago the Commissioner (yourself) being struck with the wretched appearance of the cattle in Cooch Behar, determined to make an effort to improve the breed by opening an experimental Cattle Farm, and importing cows and bulls from Behar so as to place good bulls within reach of the people,

and at the same time to breed young bulls of good stock for distribution throughout the State.

53. The principal farm or rather stock yard was at Cooch Behar, and minor ones were opened at each of the three Sub-divisions. When the new department was created the supervision and control of this experiment, as well as the management of forest operations, was naturally made over to it.

54. Two successive experiments, one on the American system, and the other according to the Manilla method, were made in 1879-80 to improve the curing and cultivation of tobacco in the State. Mr. Paterson, the American curer, died of disease contracted from this climate, and Senor Monfort, the expert specially engaged from Manilla, was compelled to leave owing to failing health from the same cause. Both these experts, however, were of opinion that much finer tobacco might be produced in Cooch Behar by scientific cultivation. But the people are slow to adopt theories which do not bear the test of economy applied to their practical working, and seeing that, with an expenditure enormously greater in proportion, the results produced by our system were little better than what they could turn out themselves, they were little likely to adopt it. When Kumar Gojendro Narayan expressed a wish to devote himself to the study of scientific agriculture, he had doubtless in view a field for future operations in his native country. To the officers in charge of the State also it appeared that a Kumar with the requisite knowledge both practical and theoretical might do more in converting the people to sound principles of agriculture than any alien could hope to do. The combined result of all the above disjointed experiments has been the launching of the new department with a veritable Cirencester diplomat at its head in the person of a Kumar of the ruling family. It is too early yet to foretell the probable ultimate success or failure of the experiment from a strictly agricultural point of view. I have myself no great faith in such experiments, believing that the theories of one country applied to another are apt to prove practically erroneous. The English theory of rotation of crops for instance, applied to a country where nature replenishes the exhausted manures of the soil with an annual rain-fall varying from 110 to 140 inches, is of little practical value. Rice grows luxuriantly in the same field from generation to generation, and it is no good preaching to the ryot that tobacco grown in the same field for five consecutive years must necessarily cease to be a productive crop, when he knows that he and his father have grown it in one field, with varying results, but with no gradual or visible deterioration in quality, for thirty years.

55. Another great drawback to the success of all experimental measures of agricultural reform is the expense which attends them. Natives are apt to associate the cost of keeping up an experimental establishment with the value of the actual out-turn of the farm. They do not take into consideration the fact that in a State experiment every thing must be provided new, and on a scale which would suffice for the cultivation of a larger area than that actually taken in hand, nor that paid labour is greatly inferior to that of men working for their own profit. Until our experimentalists can compete with and beat them on their own terms, and until they can prove to them by demonstration that the new system is as cheap as the old, or at all events gives a proportionally larger out-turn for any increased outlay, they will effect little towards introducing any new ideas regarding methods of cultivation.

56. The new Superintendent is an enthusiast, and has worked hard to show good results with his farm. Certainly he began too late, and no criterion of his ultimate success can be formed from the failure of a first experiment, but the results shown by the following statistics are not encouraging.

HOME FARM. A.

Schedule of crops cultivated in the Cooch Behar Home Farm. 1882-83.

Number	Description of crops.	System of cultivation.	Quantity of land occupied by the crop.	Produce.	Produce per Bigga.	Rate per maund.	Estimated income.	REMARKS
1	Potato ...	Native system. The land was manured after thorough cultivation with dung only at the rate of 40 maunds per Bigga. The potatoes were planted like peas, being about 20 for the lineal feet.	B. C. D. 0 8 0	M. S. C. 3 10 0	M. S. C. 8 5 0	2	Rs. A. P. 6 8 0	The return has been large in quantity but poor in quality. The potatoes were very small in size.
2	Ditto ...	Land cultivated as above. The furrows made with a plough and seeds put in, at the distance of a foot from one another.	0 1 0	0 7 0	3 20 0	2	0 5 7	Same as above.
3	Ditto ...	Land cultivated as above. Following English system i.e. the furrows were made with a plough, about 3 inches of dung spread at the bottom of the furrows and seeds put in on the top of it, about a foot apart.	0 0 10	0 1 0	1 0 0	2	0 0 9	The potatoes have been exceptionally small in size.
4	Ditto ...	Furrows made as above and dried dung dust spread in the bottom of them, seeds put in on the top of it at a foot apart.	0 0 10	0 2 0	2 0 0	2	0 1 8	The best crop in the field. The potatoes were larger than those of the other plots.
5	Tobacco...	Cultivated in the native way. The land was manured first heavily and tilled thoroughly. After which the plants were transplanted from the seed bed.	2 9 10	4 0 0	1 13 12	10	40 0 0	The crop was very late, so it has not been very successful. The field had jute the previous year.
6	Peas ...	Cultivated according to native system i.e. the seeds were sown broad cast, on the top of a crop of rice.	1 10 0	4 20 0	3 0 0	1/10	7 5 0	Average crop.
7	Palae ... (Khesari)	Ditto ditto	1 5 0	6 20 0	5 8 0	1/8	9 6 0	A good crop.
8	Mosur ...	Ditto ditto	1 11 0	2 20 0	1 24 8	1/10	4 1 0	Late in sowing the crop, so not very successful.
9	Wheat ...	Ditto ditto	0 18 18	3 39 0	4 10 10	1/8	5 15 4	This has been the best crop of the Farm.

HOME FARM B.

Expenditure up to 31st March 1883.

Heads of expenditure.	Amount.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Pay of Sub-overseer actually drawn	81	8	0
Travelling allowance of Sub-overseer actually drawn ...	16	10	0
Price of fodder for the feed of cattle	48	11	6
Wages of ploughmen &c.	153	11	2
Cost of making fences, repairing houses and other improvement	120	14	0
Wages of coolies employed in clearing the site and making roads &c.	27	5	0
Purchase of bullocks &c.	84	14	0
Cost of seeds	4	15	0
Cost of implements and other miscellaneous items ...	286	8	7
Compensation given to ryots for the land resumed ...	358	8	0
Cost of office furniture and other miscellaneous items ...	259	14	6
TOTAL	1,443	7	9

57. So far then the financial results of the experiment may be thus summarised. The farm comprises a little more than 28 beegas. The crops grown were tobacco, peas, pulses, and wheat. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1,443-7-9 on account of the farm (including farm houses, implements, cost of fencing, and also a small amount of compensation for removal of houses belonging to other cultivators) Rs. 207 only were actually spent in cultivating the crops. The value of all crops grown is estimated at Rs. 73-11-4 giving a dead loss of Rs. 133-4-8 against the bare cost of cultivation exclusive of cost of implements and stock. It is not likely that any Cooch Behar cultivators will adopt a system of farming which gives such results, and yet the wheat crop at least was an excellent one, the best I think I have seen in this part of the world. Only one apprentice could be found to accept instruction and work under the Superintendent's tuition. This is perhaps fortunate, as had there been larger number the failure might have become more generally known, and ultimate success rendered even more problematical. The Moharajah takes an interest in the experiment, the Superintendent is his cousin, and is besides, although at present a little too theoretical, a thoroughly sensible and very intelligent young gentleman, with none of the foolish ideas regarding his own position which have been the ruin of so many Rajguns. As long as money is forthcoming I have no doubt Kumar Gojendro Narayan will go on gaining experience, even by successive failures to make high farming pay, and ultimately he may arrive at an effective compromise between modern agricultural science, and the eccentricities of eastern soils and climate, not to mention eastern cultivators, and end by benefitting not only Cooch Behar but India at large. In conclusion I will briefly notice the result of the Cattle Breeding operations.

58. My own opinion is that we can do little to force on an improvement in the breed of cattle in these parts, and, as I have often before said, I do not think a superior, and consequently a higher priced description of cattle, altogether suited to the wants of the people, in a country where tigers and leopards often commit great ravages. As cultivation improves, and civilisation progresses the people will themselves gradually import larger cattle, if they find it advantageous. I have nothing to say against what we have been doing hitherto, *i.e.* importing and breeding bulls for cross-breeding with the small Cooch Behar cows, but so long as the country bulls and cows herd together all over the State, the impression produced by our imported bulls will be small. I think the idea of

having a bull at each State Pound is a good one. It is a curious fact that the milk of the cows imported from Patna and Mozafferpore is not nearly so rich as that of the small country cow, nor does it make such good butter. Probably the pasture which the State affords is more suited to the smaller breed than to the larger.

59. The total amount expended on the Cattle Farms during the year was Rs. 2,893-8-3 against which must be set Rs. 236 value of milk sold.

60. There are 3 bulls at the Sudder Farm, 2 at Dinahata, 2 at Mathabhanga and 1 at Mekligunj. There are altogether 21 cows and 52 calves, of which 28 are bull calves. The total number of cows served during the year was 308 of which 163 have calved, 15 lost their calves, 3 died before calving, and 127 are still in calf.

SECTION III.—EXCISE REVENUE.

61. The demand for the year, amounting to Rs. 63,403-2, exceeded that for the previous year by Rs. 767-13-3 only. The Dewan remarks. "In no other year, since the introduction of the Government Excise system into the State, was the increase so small, and still, as shown last year, the incidence of the revenue here is already higher than that in the Rajshye Division. This probably shows that the maximum of the demand has been reached, and that there is no further hope of the revenue under this head increasing to any appreciable extent." The collections for each of the last 9 years are shown below.

YEAR.	Amount of collections.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1874-75	40,092	8	3
1875-76	44,192	12	6
1876-77	45,701	9	3
1877-78	48,819	8	6
1878-79	52,649	10	4
1879-80	57,750	11	6
1880-81	59,223	5	6
1881-82	62,635	4	9
1882-83	63,403	2	0

62. The following is a comparative table showing the collections under each head during the last two years.

EXCISEABLE ARTICLES.	1881-82.	1882-83.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Revenue derived from country spirit	19,118 3 9	18,959 15 0	.....	158 4 9
License fees of Imported Liquor shops	192 0 0	192 0 0	.....	.....
Duty on Ganja	10,608 1 0	12,964 14 9	2,356 13 9	.....
License fees for the sale of Ganja	13,583 6 0	12,124 7 6	.....	1,458 14 6
Ditto ditto Madad	845 8 0	672 0 0	.....	173 8 0
Duty on Opium	17,134 0 0	17,468 0 0	334 0 0	.....
Duty on Imported spirit	718 12 0	927 6 0	208 10 0	.....
Miscellaneous collections	435 6 0	94 6 9	.....	340 15 3
TOTAL	62,635 4 9	63,403 2 0	767 7 9	2,161 10 6
Net increase	.....	.....	767 13 3	.....

63. *Country Spirit*.—There is a decrease of Rs. 158-4-9 only in the revenue derived from country spirit. In his last report the Dewan explained how a combination of two rival farmers had proved ineffectual owing to the appearance of a third candidate for outstill farms. Unfortunately this third man died some time ago. The rate, at which country spirit was sold during the year, continued as high as before, namely Re. 1-4 per bottle; the fear that the introduction of the outstill system would decrease the price and thus increase consumption, was not realized.

64. *Imported spirits*.—Under this head the Dewan remarks. "It is to be regretted that the consumption of imported spirits increased from 1,252 bottles in 1880-81, and 2,875 bottles in 1881-82 to 3709½ bottles during the year under report. The country spirit prepared last year was superior to that sold in the previous year; the increase cannot therefore be, any longer, attributed to the inferiority of the spirit locally manufactured. There is no doubt that many people, who before used to drink country spirit, are gradually beginning to give preference to cheap imported liquors. At the same time there has not been any marked decrease in the sale of country spirit. Thus, on the whole, there has been an increase of drunkenness. The opening of the railway to Mogalhat has greatly facilitated the importation of liquors from Calcutta. It is apprehended that in time imported liquors will displace country spirit to a great extent, and the revenue of the State will suffer in consequence. The farmers of outstills will find, that they cannot keep up their shops, unless they can reduce their rate; the annual demand payable to the State will thus decrease. At present we levy an import duty on foreign liquors at the rate of four annas per bottle; in the interests of the State it will be soon necessary to increase this rate. It is a known fact that cheap imported liquors are more injurious to health than country spirit. The measures we may adopt with the object of preventing the displacement of the latter sort of spirit by the former, will therefore prove beneficial to the people also." It would be interesting, if not useful, with regard to the above remarks to have some more accurate statistics regarding the class of people to whom the imported liquors are sold. I confess to have some doubt as to whether the people, who now use imported liquors ever consumed country spirit to any extent. I am afraid it is no secret that the educated Hindu no longer drinks the undiluted water which was sufficient for his ancestors.

65. *Ganja*.—The consumption of ganja decreased by 4 mds. 11s. 15chs.; but still, owing to the increase in the rates of duty, the collections increased by Rs. 2,356-13-9. This increase more than covered the decrease of Rs. 1,458-14-6 in license fees, caused by the circumstance of the bids for shops not having been so high as in the previous year. The result was on the whole satisfactory, as there was a decrease in consumption, and an increase in revenue.

66. *Opium*.—The above remarks also apply to opium.—The consumption decreased by 19 seers, while the revenue increased by Rs. 334.

67. The small increases and decreases under other heads require no explanations.

68. Baboo Krishna Dhana Banerjee, Abcary Daroga, discharged his duties efficiently during the year.

SECTION IV.—STAMP REVENUE.

050-12
1882-83

69. The value of Stamps of all sorts sold during the year amounted to ~~Rs~~ 1,31,830-8; deducting ~~Rs~~ 3,891 on account of commission to vendors, the net amount credited was Rs 1,27,939-8. Including Rs 17-14 on account of duty on unstamped papers and fines the total stamp revenue shown in the accounts was Rs. 1,27,957-6-0 against Rs 1,23,795-13-4 of the previous year.

70. A comparative table showing the collections under the different heads for the last two years is given below.

YEAR.			Judicial stamps.		Documentary stamps.		Court-fee stamps.		Total.	
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1881-82	...	...	67,500	15 0	24,897	8 4	31,397	11 0	1,23,795	13 4
1882-83	...	...	68,833	14 0	27,501	8 0	81,622	0 0	1,27,957	6 0

It will be observed that there are slight increases only, calling for no particular remarks, in the sales of judicial and court-fee stamps. The increase under documentary stamps however, is $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; it is no doubt attributable to the growing desire of the people to reduce all agreements to writing. It is a noteworthy fact that the number of leases registered has risen from 1147 in 1875-76 to 4372 during the last year. The gradual development of trade in the State has also increased the number of transactions requiring the execution of written documents; and the spread of education has facilitated the execution of such documents. Thus the increase in the sale of documentary stamps is a very healthy sign of improvement.

71. The Stamp dies now in use have been much worn out, and under the Commissioner's sanction new ones are being made. The designs have been prepared in consultation with the Moharajah.

(K) 72. Babu Gopal Chunder Ghose, Treasury Accountant, has continued to discharge his duties efficiently and faithfully.

SECTION V.—FINANCIAL.

73. According to the revised statement submitted in December 1882, it was estimated that the revenue of the year 1882-83 would be Rs 13,10,286, and that the ordinary expenditure would be Rs 14,03,935. The actual accounts, of which an abstract is appended to this report, (*vide app. p. ix*) show that the revenue was Rs 13,31,663, being more than the revised estimate by Rs 21,377; that the ordinary expenditure was Rs 12,36,380, being less than the revised estimate by Rs 1,67,555; and that the surplus upon the ordinary account was Rs 95,283. The fact that the year has closed with a surplus instead of a deficit is mainly due to the small progress made by the contractors in building the Palace, and the consequently smaller payments made to them for work done.

74. The differences between the revised or regular estimate and the account on the receipt side, as shewn in statement [No. I. (*vide app. p. x*)] are thus explained.

75. *I.—Land Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 22,832. The falling off under this head is fully accounted for in para. 8 of this report, in treating of revenue administration. It is of a temporary nature, and any forecast of the financial prospects of Cooch Behar may safely include a considerable increase under this principal head of revenue at no very distant date.

76. There is an increase of Rs. 21,853 in the revenue from Stamps. This is due to the larger sale of documentary Stamps, and also to increase in institutions of Civil Suits.

77. The increase of Rs. 2,447 under *III.—Interest* is mainly due to dividend on Darjeeling Railway shares which was declared at 7 per cent instead of 4 per cent anticipated, and partly to arrear interest on the private loans.

78. To the same general causes affecting land revenue must be attributed the decrease of Rs. 3,549 under *IV.—Debutter*.

79. *V.—Miscellaneous.*—Increase Rs. 7,882. This is chiefly due to receipts from the Darjeeling Estate, and partly to some transfer adjustments.

80. *VI.—Excise.*—Increase Rs. 3,403. The revenue under this head has been steadily increasing; *vide* remarks in excise report.

81. The revenue under *Law and Justice* was larger than was expected by Rs. 3,051. This is due to the large increase under the head of Criminal fines, which was much greater than anticipated.

82. Under *VIII.—Jail* there is a decrease of Rs 4,705, principally owing to the fact that the value of bricks sold was not all credited during the year. A small quantity also remained unsold. *Vide* Jail report.

83. The increase under *IX.—Registration* is, though small, steady.

84. The decrease under *X.—Education* is so trifling that it scarcely calls for any remark.

85. The receipts under *Public Works* is also large. The sale of old and unserviceable stock in the New Building Department is alone the cause of the increase.

86. Of the eleven heads into which the revenues are divided in the accounts, there is an improvement in seven, and falling off in four only. The financial aspect of the year is therefore on the whole, so far as income is concerned, satisfactory.

87. The expenditure in 1882-83 upon the various accounts is thus reviewed.

88. *1.—House-hold expenses and maintenance of Rajah and family.*—A decrease of Rs. 7,582 is shown under this head in consequence of the savings

effected in almost every sub-head by the scrutiny exercised. The amount of two lacs allotted for the Rajah's personal expenditure proved, however, barely sufficient, and as it is I am not prepared to state that liabilities have not been incurred by the Rajah on his own responsibility, which have not been included in the bills submitted to this office. As the Moharajah approaches his majority it is impossible either for Mr. Kneller or myself to exercise that close supervision over his expenditure which was necessary some years ago, nor do I think that any such scrutiny is desirable.

*89. The decrease of Rs. 4,577, under 2.—*Land Revenue* is chiefly due to the savings effected under the sub-head *Forests and Agriculture*.

90. Under 3.—*Education* there is a decrease of Rs. 2,510. This is principally due to savings under Rajah's Library *i.e.*, books estimated for were not purchased.

91. 4.—*Law and Justice*.—Decrease Rs. 2,010. This is chiefly due to the fact that the salaries of the Ahilkars while on leave were charged to a separate head "Leave and furlough allowance" subordinate to 9 *Miscellaneous*.

92. 5.—*Administration*.—Decrease Rs. 1,725. This is partly due to savings in the travelling allowance of the Deputy Commissioner, and partly to reduction of rates of contribution for pensionary allowance of the Deputy Commissioner.

93. The increase under 6.—*Jail* is so unimportant that it calls for no explanation.

94. 7.—*Police* shews a decrease of Rs. 1,455 owing mainly to the fact that the Superintendent of Police was on deputation as Fouzdary Ahilkar for about three months, and during that period the senior Inspector was in charge of his office. There were also saving under accoutrements.

95. 8.—*Military*.—Decrease Rs. 3,318. It was proposed at one time to appoint a retired British officer to reorganize the force, and the appointment was budgeted for, but not subsequently sanctioned.

96. 9.—*Miscellaneous*.—There is a decrease of Rs. 9,789 under the following heads, and increases under some other heads also.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Steam Launch ... ..	.....	2,136(a)
Repayment of unclaimed deposit	2,480(b)	.....
Furlough and leave allowance	209	.....
Reward for destruction of wild beasts ... ..	.....	1,097
Profit and loss ... ..	.....	705
Unforeseen charges	75	.....
Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	6,431(c)
Dak Bungalow and circuit houses ... ..	.....	1,190
§ Telegraph charges ... ..	.....	465
Purchase of Naraini Rupees ... ..	.....	222
Benares charges ... ..	.....	1,812
Darjeeling charges	2,058(d)	.. ..
Stationery for State officers ... ..	.....	244
Transit for cash Remittances ... ..	.....	309
	4,822	14,611
		4,822
	Net-Decrease	9,789

(a) Since the close of the year a large bill for repairs has been received.

(b) Excess payment on account of old deposits made to Rajguns.

(c) A large town clock was budgeted for but not purchased.

(d) This increase though shown in the years account is due to an error in adjustment which has since been rectified.

97. 10.—*Pensions &c.*—Decrease Rs. 2,112. This is mainly owing to the fact that no amount on account of gratuity and miscellaneous has been charged during the year.

98. 11.—*Debutter.*—Decrease Rs. 3,077. Savings under the ordinary Poojals and repair of temples are the cause of this decrease.

99. 12.—*Medical.*—Under this head a decrease of Rs. 1,511 is shewn. This is chiefly owing to savings under vaccination and miscellaneous, as also under diet to in-patients.

100. There is a little increase under 13.—*Registration*, which is not so important as to call for any explanation.

101. * 14.—*Excise.*—Decrease Rs. 893. This is owing to some savings in the office contingencies.

102. There is also a small increase under 15.—*Printing and Stamp charges* owing to larger discount being paid on extra receipts.

103. 16.—*Public Works.*—Decrease Rs. 1,27,490; this is due to money being budgeted for the Palace but left undrawn.

104. I now turn to the statement No. II. of receipts and disbursements of the Treasuries for 1882-83, and proceed to explain the main items of difference with the view to shewing how the Treasury balance is arrived at.

RECEIPTS.

105. *Government of Bengal.*—Increase Rs. 31,537. This increase is nominal. It arises from a mistake made by the Bank of Bengal, in sending some currency notes indented for from the Government Treasury, instead of debiting the remittance to Cooch Behar State Funds.

106. *Jogendra Deb Roycuth.*—Decrease Rs. 2,649. This is owing to default of payment of instalment of loan due.

107. *Darjeeling Club.*—Decrease Rs. 3,000. This is owing to the above cause also.

108. *Haree Lall Gossami.*—Decrease Rs. 11,000. Same cause as above.

109. *Bissesswar Nath Sing.*—Decrease Rs. 2,785. Ditto.

These defalcations in repayment of loans are unsatisfactory, but as they have only come to my notice recently I am unable to give the reasons for default in each case. The matter is receiving attention.

110. *Deposits.*—Increase Rs. 19,634. This is entirely due to the two following causes:—

1st.—Of the amount sanctioned for the purchase of elephants, Rs. 7,000 were sent to the Nekmurd Fair at the special request of the Moharajah for the purpose of purchasing elephants. The money was held in deposit, and the cost of animals purchased could not be adjusted within the year. Also a cheque for Rs. 3,500 was paid to Captain Sanderson of the Khedda Department, but not adjusted.

2nd.—Another large amount of Rs. 23,000 drawn by Mr. Kneller just before the close of the year to meet bills submitted by him on account of the Moharajah's establishment and outstanding bills at *Woodlands*, could not be adjusted within the year for want of vouchers since received. Had it not been for these two large amounts there would have been a considerable decrease instead of an increase under this head. As remarked by me above it is very difficult to ascertain what the Rajah's outstanding bills may amount to, and as Mr. Kneller is always in attendance with the Rajah at Cooch Behar during the last two months of the year, it is very difficult for him to obtain and adjust the

bills for the last quarter in time for their adjustment in the Audit Office with the rest of the annual accounts. We cannot finally adjust until we receive the tradesmen's receipts as vouchers.

111. *Advances Recoverable*.—Increase Rs. 1,37,986. This is mainly due to adjustment of advances made to Darjeeling Treasury for Darjeeling Capital account.

112. *Miscellaneous Cash Remittances*.—Increase Rs. 2,43,863. This is owing to adjustment of remittances on account of purchase of Woodlands.

DISBURSEMENTS.

113. *Government of Bengal*.—Increase Rs. 41,067. This is due to large drawings from the Treasury by the Government Public Works Department, Forest and Post office.

114. *Darjeeling Capital Account*.—Increase Rs. 30,847. Due to some additional work being sanctioned.

115. *Loan to Darjeeling Girl School*.—Increase Rs. 4,000. Due to additional loan granted, in excess of first amount estimated for.

116. *Loan to private parties*.—Increase Rs. 5,500. This is a new loan granted to one Bhabani Ram Bhattacharjee and others.

117. *Deposits*.—Increase Rs. 4,701. This is mainly due to transfer of Revenue Deposits to Land Revenue.

118. *Advances recoverable*.—Increase Rs. 76,937. This is chiefly due to advance made to the Darjeeling Treasury for the Capital Account.

119. *Remittance account*.—Increase Rs. 2,75,440. This is owing to remittance made to Bank for the purchase of Woodlands house at Alipore.

120. The cash balances of the Treasuries on the 31st March 1883 are better than that in the revised estimate by Rs. 1,63,248. It was estimated that on the 31st March 1883 the balance of the Treasuries would be Rs. 4,16,135, but the actual balance was Rs. 5,79,383, of which Rs. 2,44,712 was in the Cooch Behar Treasury, and Rs. 3,34,671 in the Bengal Bank. This improvement is mainly due to savings in the Palace.

121. A third statement shewing the assets and liabilities of the State is hereto appended (*Vide App. P. xi*) from which it will be seen that the liabilities against the State amount to Rs. 1,87,224 against Rs. 1,45,674 of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 41,550 is accounted for by the increase in deposits and Government due. The assets on the other hand amount to Rs. 34,55,169 against Rs. 33,18,336 of the previous year. The increase of Rs. 1,36,833 is mainly due to Darjeeling Capital Account.

122. *The Conduct of officers*.—The Auditor Babu Tara Churn Chatterjee has been nearly sixteen years in State employ, and was previously for twenty years in the Comptroller General's office. It is mainly due to his ability and unimpeachable integrity that the expenditure of all departments has invariably been kept within budget limits, and superfluous or unauthorized expenditure checked and retrenched. Although now 64 years of age he is in full possession of all his faculties, and will I hope be able to continue to serve the State long enough to see the young Moharajah fairly started on his way as the personal comptroller of his very considerable revenues.

The Head-clerk of the Audit office Babu Siddessur Ghose continues to deserve approbation for intelligence and hard work.

Babu Narendra Nath Ghose 2nd-clerk in charge of Public Works Accounts is also favorably reported on as a good accountant and attentive to his duties.

SECTION VI.—ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

123. There were no constitutional changes during the year under report.

124. The number of regular suits instituted during the year was 3,336 against 2,798 of the preceding year ; the number disposed of was 3,102 against 3,030 of the preceding year, and the number pending was 651 against 417 of the preceding year.

125. Tables I. and II. will shew the number, nature and value of suits instituted and disposed of by all the courts during 1881-82 and 1882-83. They will also shew the number of cases pending at the close of the year. Table III. will shew the number of cases instituted and disposed of by each of the courts during the year, and the number pending at the end.

126. Table shewing suits instituted, disposed of and pending in the past year as compared with the preceding year :—

I.

			INSTITUTED.		DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.	
			1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
			2,798	3,336	3,030	3,102	417	651
Increase	...	...	.....	538	.....	72	.....	234
Decrease	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

127. Table shewing number and value of suits of different kinds commenced in all courts in the past year as compared with the preceding year :—

No. II.

Description of suits.					Number of suits in 1881-82.	Number of suits in 1882-83.	Value in 1881-82.	Value in 1882-83.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Suits of Small Cause Court Class	...	...	...	...	2,429	2,925	1,28,728 12 7	1,48,330 2 8
Other suits	...	...	...	...	369	411	63,095 8 8	63,642 0 0
TOTAL					2,798	3,336	1,91,824 2 3	2,11,972 2 8
Increase	...	...	...	...	.....	538	.....	20,148 0 5
Decrease	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

128. Table shewing suits instituted and disposed of in 1881-82 and 1882-83, and pending at the close of those years in various Courts.

No. III.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Instituted and re-admitted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Dewany Ahilkar ...	1,244	1,383	744	(a) 622	82	114
Assistant Ahilkar ...	25	15	438	350	92	114
Additional Naib Ahilkar ...	15	14	201	384	33	95
Dinhata Naib Ahilkar ...	558	753	603	643	117	224
Mathabhanga Naib Ahilkar ...	641	810	721	801	63	68
Mekligunj Naib Ahilkar ...	315	361	323	352	30	36
Total ...	2,798	3,336	3,080	3,102	417	651

(a) A great deal of time was taken to decide many complicated cases instituted in the Dewany Ahilkar's Court, consequently the total number of disposals was less than that of the preceding year.

The cases shewn as institutions under the names of the Assistant and Naib Ahilkars in the foregoing tables were in reality re-admissions, and not institutions.

129. Out of 1,383 cases instituted and re-admitted in the Dewany Ahilkar's Court, during the period under report, 363 and 407 cases were respectively transferred to the Assistant's and the Additional Naib Ahilkar's Courts.

130. The number of miscellaneous cases, disposed of during the year, was 425 against 609 of the preceding year. The following table shews the number of miscellaneous suits disposed of by each of the Courts during the year, and the number pending at the end.

131. Table shewing miscellaneous cases of judicial nature other than regular suits and proceedings in execution, disposed of and pending in each of the Courts :—

No. IV.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1881-82	1882-83	1881-82	1882-83
Dewany Ahilkar ...	258	185	80	114
Assistant ditto ...	58	24	14	8
Additional Naib Ahilkar ...	23	18	4	22
Dinhata ditto ditto ...	120	69	40	34
Mathabhanga do. do. ...	85	90	25	21
Mekligunj do. do. ...	65	39	5	5
Total ...	609	425	168	204

132. The following table will shew the number of decrees partially and completely executed, and the amount of money realized by each of the Courts.

No. V.

CLASS OF COURTS.							Completely.	Partially.	Amount realized.		
									Rs. A. P.		
Dewany Ahilkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	1,127	49,744	10	6
Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	201	6,809	2	8
Additional Naib Ahilkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	97	4,696	8	8
Dinhata ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	221	1,570	6	0
Mathabhanga ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	367	12,734	13	7
Mekligunj ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	184	7,968	6	11
TOTAL							666	2,197	83,523	10	6

133. Comparative table showing the number of appeals from the decisions in original suits disposed of and pending.

VI.

	INSTITUTED.		DISPOSED OF.				PENDING.			
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	In the Judge's & Dewany Ahilkar's Courts.	In the Judge's & Dewany Ahilkar's Courts.	Judge.	Dewany Ahilkar.	Judge.	Dewany Ahilkar.	Judge.	Dewany Ahilkar.	Judge.	Dewany Ahilkar.
	207	192	96	109	48*	110	68	26	88	35
Increase ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	25	9
Decrease ...	.....	15	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...

* Of the 48 shown as disposed of by Judge, 24 were heard by Captain Gordon, 13 by the Dewan while in charge of the Deputy Commissioner's office, and 11 by Mr. Dalton.

NOTE.—The number of appeals decided by the judge is 48 i. e. less by 48 than the last year. Captain Gordon who was in charge of the office (Deputy Commissioners) from April to September 16th 1882, and from 3rd November to 12th December 1882, constantly suffered from illness and could not devote much time to judicial work. The Dewan remained in charge from 17th September to 2nd November 1882. Mr. Dalton resumed charge in December.

134. Table shewing the number of appeals decided in each of the five preceding years.

VII.

YEAR.	INSTITUTED		DISPOSED OF.		REMARKS.
	In the Judge's and Dewany Ahilkar's Courts.	Judge.	Dewany Ahilkar.		
1877-78 	183	67	57 ⁷	* Out of this 31 cases were decided by one decision.	
1878-79 	178	80	74		
1879-80 	158	62	70		
1880-81 	180	111*	98		
1881-82 	207*	96	109		
1882-83 	192	48	110		

135. Table showing the number and result of appeals preferred from the decisions of each officer.

VIII.

APPEALS FROM.	No. of cases tried.	Pending from last year.	No. of appeals preferred.	TOTAL.	No. of decisions affirmed.	No. reversed or modified.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending.	Ratio of appeals to decisions.	Ratio of affirmed to decided.
Baboo Calica Dass Dutt, Rai Bahadur, Dewan.	.....	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	.....	100 per cent.
Baboo Ram Chunder Ghose, Dewany Ahilkar.	630	30	41	71	12	9	4	46	5 per cent.	48 do.
Baboo Priya Nath Dutt, Offg. Dewany Ahilkar.	.....	3	...	3	1	1	1	...	.....	33 do.
Baboo Peary Lal Roy, Naib Ahilkar.	.....	3	2	5	1	1	3	...	.....	20 do.
Baboo Hari Das Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar.	801	13	36	49	14	2	11	22	4 do.	51 do.
Baboo Rameswar Pramanik, Additional Naib Ahilkar.	21	5	12	17	5	2	4	6	57 do.	45 do.
Baboo Soshi Bhusan Haldar, Naib Ahilkar.	.....	4	3	7	3	1	1	2	.....	60 do.
Kumar Rungla Narain, Naib Ahilkar.	377	5	9	14	1	2	2	9	2 do.	20 do.
Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar.	156	12	21	33	7	9	8	9	13 do.	29 do.
Baboo Sita Nath Banerjee, Temporary Naib Ahilkar.	67	3	15	18	10	1	2	5	22 do.	77 do.
Baboo Jogendra Nath Sanyal, Temporary Naib Ahilkar.	.....	5	6	11	7	1	2	1	.....	70 do.
Baboo Krishna Dhana Banerjee, Temporary Naib Ahilkar.	111	1	5	6	1	...	3	2	4 do.	25 do.
Baboo Radhica Lal Shome, Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj.	352	...	20	20	5	...	3	12	5 do.	31 do.
Baboo Grish Chander Sirkar, Naib Ahilkar, Dinbata.	587	...	22	22	...	...	13	9	3 do.	.....
Total ...	3,102	89	192	281	72	29	57	123		

The number of appeals against the decisions of the Assistant, Additional, and Sub-divisional Naib Ahilkars in regular suits during the year, was 116 against 95 of the previous year, as will appear from the following table. Table X will shew the number of appeals against their decisions in miscellaneous cases. Tables XI and XII will give the result of these appeals.

136. Table shewing appeals from decisions in original suits instituted, disposed of and pending in the past year, as compared with the preceding year :—

IX.

INSTITUTED.		DISPOSED OF		PENDING.	
1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-82.
95	116	98	104	23	35
Increase ...	21	.....	6	.....	12
Decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE—It will appear from this table that the number of appeals preferred and disposed of was more by, 21 and 6 respectively the preceding year.

137. Table shewing miscellaneous appeals instituted, disposed of and pending in the past year as compared with the preceding year :—

X.

INSTITUTED.		DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.	
1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
9	3	8	6	3	.....
Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease ...	6	.....	2	.....	3

138. The general increase of work of all kinds in Sub-divisions has necessitated proposals for relieving the officers of the hard worked Sub-divisions of Dinahata and Mathabhanga of civil work, as has been elsewhere stated in this report.

139. The two following tables shew the receipts and disbursements of the Courts under the control of the Dewany Ahilkar for the past and previous years.

RECEIPTS.

						Value of stamps presented in several Courts.	Fees, fines and sale proceeds &c.	TOTAL.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1881—82	...	...	...	...	...	28,754 0 0	10,817 7 0	39,571 7 0
1882—83	...	...	...	...	...	32,986 8 0	14,673 12 0	47,660 4 0
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	8,088 13 0
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

							Salaries of pre- siding officers.	Cost of Establish- ment and other charges.	TOTAL.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1881-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,218 0 0	9,990 0 0	22,208 0 0
1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,009 0 0	9,734 0 0	22,743 0 0
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	791 0 0	.....	395 0 0
Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	256 0 0	.....

SECTION VII.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

140. The number of deeds of all descriptions registered during the year was 7,350 against 6,941 of the preceding year.

141. In 1876-77 the total number of deeds registered was 4,231. As this is the last report of a whole year's operations which will be submitted to Government by a Deputy Commissioner, I give a table showing the fluctuations in registration from the time of the introduction of Act VIII of 1871.

421. The years 1878-79 and 1879-80 were exceptional ones, owing to the operation of the new Cooch Behar Limitation Act, which necessitated old deeds being exchanged for new ones in many instances, and thus increased the work of the Registration offices.

Table I.

Table shewing the number of deeds registered since the introduction of Act VIII of 1871

YEAR.				Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	REMARKS.
1873-74	...	...	...	87	368	455	
1874-75	...	...	...	876	545	1,421	
1875-76	...	...	...	1,477	1,249	2,726	
1876-77	...	...	...	2,506	1,725	4,231	
1877-78	...	...	...	3,137	1,789	4,926	
1878-79	...	...	...	4,099	2,183	6,282	
1879-80	...	...	...	5,239	3,186	8,375	
1880-81	...	...	...	3,810	1,839	5,649	
1881-82	...	...	...	4,706	2,235	6,941	
1882-83	...	...	...	5,041	2,309	7,350	
Total				30,978	17,878	48,856	

143. The expansion of the system is satisfactory, but the figures are still short of what a population of considerably over half a million should give. Of course, the vast majority are poor and illiterate, but even the poorest execute bonds and agreements, and both lenders and borrowers suffer from the repudiation of genuine documents, and the fabrication of false ones. In a country where forgery is almost the only fine art, the safe guard afforded by registration needs only to be thoroughly understood to be appreciated. The Civil Courts are slowly teaching the people the value of documentary over oral evidence, where the former is indisputable. I am myself in favour of extending the scope of the Registration Act, so as to include in the compulsory schedule, all documents of the nature of bonds and agreements whereby the sum to be recovered exceeds Rs. 50. Cooch Behar is a congeries of small farmers, who are constantly in their mahajans' books. As a class such persons are slow to learn what is not forced on them. I believe that the extension of the compulsory clauses of the Registration Act to documents of the nature above described, would in the end work great good, and be thoroughly appreciated by the people, while at the same time increasing the proceeds of this branch of revenue to such an extent as to enable us to open rural Sub-Registry offices, and bring registration within easy reach of every man.

Table shewing the number of deeds registered in the different offices.

OFFICES.	Leases.	Mortgages.	Sales.	Gifts.	Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of immoveable property.	Obligations for payment of money.	Wills &c.	Miscellaneous deeds.	Certified copies of decrees.	Total.
Registry & Sudder office	2,075	50	217	16	78	323	.....	272	1	3,032
Dinhata ...	847	97	175	1	114	117	.....	140	.....	1,491
Mathabhanga ...	764	40	173	4	132	194	.....	157	.....	1,464
Mekligunj ...	686	48	316	3	65	139	.....	106	.....	1,863
TOTAL ...	4,372	235	881	24	389	773	.....	675	1	7,350

TABLE showing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements.

Names of Offices.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.					Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.
	Registration, copying and searching Fees &c.	Fines &c.	Total.	Permanent and temporary Establishment.	Current and extraordinary contingencies.	Commission to Sub-Registrars.	Refund of Fees on documents refused.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Registry and Sadder office	2,157 2 0	280 4 0	2,437 6 0	825 12 7	135 4 9	547 8 10	1 12 0	1,510 1 2	927 4 10
Dmhata	1,579 9 0	145 0 0	1,724 9 0	185 5 0	0 7 0	427 4 3	.....	619 0 3	1,111 8 9
Methabhang	1,345 11 0	127 12 0	1,473 7 0	184 13 0	1 2 0	858 8 9	.....	544 2 9	929 4 8
Mekligumj	1,122 7 0	1 12 0	1,124 3 0	180 0 0	8 15 6	269 15 6	.....	453 15 0	670 4 0
Total	6,204 13 0	554 12 0	6,759 9 0	1,875 14 7	140 13 8	1,602 11 4	1 12 0	8,121 8 2	8,638 5 10

*Abstract Statement of deeds registered, and of receipts and disbursements of the
Registration Office for the year 1882-83.*

OFFICES.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.		Value of property affected.	Amount of fees and fines realized.	Cost of Establishment.	Percentage on fees.	Refund of fees on documents refused.	Contingencies
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Registry & Sudder Office	2,189	843	1,90,725	2,437 6 0	825 12 7	547 8 10	1 12 0	135 4 9
Dinhata	1,024	467	1,00,391	1,724 9 0	185 5 0	427 4 2	.....	0 7 0
Mathabhaaga	943	521	1,30,527	1,473 7 0	184 13 0	358 3 9	.....	1 2 0
Mekligunj	885	478	1,18,089	1,124 3 0	180 0 0	269 15 6	.....	3 15 6
TOTAL	5,041	2,309	5,48,782	6,759 9 0	1,375 14 7	1,602 11 4	1 12 0	140 18 3

*Comparative statement of deeds registered and of receipts and disbursements for the
years 1881-82 and 1882-83.*

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.		Amount of fees and fines realized.	Cost of Establishment.	Percentage on fees.	Refund of fees on documents refused.	Contingencies.	Total Expenditure.	Balance received by the State.
	Compulsory.	Optional.							
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1881-82	4,706	2,235	6,177 4 0	1,380 0 0	1,558 13 0	.....	125 12 0	3,064 9 0	* 3,112 11 0
1882-83	5,041	2,309	6,759 9 0	1,375 14 7	1,602 11 4	1 12 0	140 13 3	3,121 3 2	† 3,638 5 10
Increase	335	74	582 5 0	.....	43 14 4	1 12 0	15 1 8	56 10 2	425 10 10
Decrease ... ..	...	...	.....	4 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Rs. 3,112-11-0 excess of receipts over expenditure.

† Rs. 3,638-5-10 ditto ditto.

144. The Registering staff is the same as in the previous year.

SECTION VIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

145. Babu Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty was on leave from the 17th October to the 8th December, during which period Babu Satya Churn Mookerjee, Superintendent of Police, officiated as Fouzdary Ahilkar. With this exception Babu Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty was in charge throughout the year. The charge of the three Sub-divisional Courts of Dinhata, Mathabhanga and Mekligunj remained with Babu Grish Chunder Sirkar, Babu Huri Das Mookerjee and Babu Radhica Lall Shome, Naib Ahilkars, respectively, throughout the year, except 10 days in March and five days in January, when Babu Grish Chunder Sirkar, Naib Ahilkar of Dinhata, was absent on casual leave, and Kumar Rungila Narain, Sudder Naib Ahilkar, officiated for him in the Dinhata Sub-divisional Court.

146. *Criminal statistics.*—The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year under report was 2,244 against 2105 of the previous year, shewing an increase of 139 cases; of these, 974 were cognizable and 1270 were non-cognizable against 905 and 1200 respectively of the previous year. Cognizable cases have therefore increased by 69, and non-cognizable cases by 70.

YEAR.				OFFENCE.		Total.
				Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.	
1880-81	...	...	...	1,034	1,098	2,132
1881-82	...	...	...	905	1,200	2,105
1882-83	...	...	...	974	1,270	2,244

From the statement given above it will be seen that there has been an increase of 139 cases of all descriptions in the year under report. In Mathabhanga alone there has been an increase of 123 cases, at Dinhata the increase was 70, while cases have decreased in the sudder station and Mekligunj by 45 and 9 respectively. The officer in charge of the Mathabhanga Sub-division gives the following explanation for the increase. "The year under report was better in respect of harvest, and the prices of the food grains, and as natural there was an increase in the petty cases of trespass, assault and mischief. There has been a marked increase in the cases under Sections 456 and 457, which may be thus accounted for. I observed that there were instances of cognizable offences in which no information was given to the Police by the aggrieved party, and the Chowkidars were either quite indifferent or amicably settled the cases in the mofussil. There were some prosecutions under Sections 176 and 202 I. P. C. I also impressed upon the Police officers here, the duty of carefully explaining to the chowkidars that they are legally bound to furnish information of cases under Sections 457 &c. The result has been that the parties or the Chowkidars have been now more prompt in giving information, which necessarily brings to light many of the cases, which were formerly never brought under notice." The Naib Ahilkar of Dinhata accounts for the increase in the following manner :—"The increase in the total number of offences may appear unsatisfactory at first sight. The number of persons brought to trial, however, and specially of those convicted is less than that of the previous year. The increase is greatest in cognizable cases, and that in class 3; but technical burglary is a very common offence here. They used in previous years to be shown under Section 381 I.P.C. The increase should not therefore be regarded as indicative of an

extraordinary amount of wickedness in a year which is otherwise conspicuous by the absence of grave offences. There is no doubt, however, that burglary is becoming habitual amongst a certain class of the population." It would appear that Babu Grish Chunder Sirkar plumes himself up on the fact that though the number of offences was greater, the number of convictions was less. It is possible that his own weakness as a Judicial officer may have assisted in bringing about a result which he considers so satisfactory.

147. In my report for 1879-80 para. 128 commenting upon the decrease apparent in cognizable crime I wrote.

"The above remarkable falling off in the return of crime of every description requires careful analysis and consideration. It is, I believe, a generally received fact, that civilization, freshly applied to a wild or semi-barbarous community, brings crime to the surface, and therefore that among such a community the more perfect the police organization: up to a certain point at all events which we are far from having reached: the heavier will be the returns of detected crime. But the following statistics seem to point to an inverse ratio having for the past five years been steadily preserved between the statistics of crime, and those of education and popular progress, which, if we can accept it as the natural outcome of increased national prosperity and contentment, is extremely satisfactory, and after giving the subject my best consideration I am inclined to think that we may so accept it."

148. The experience of the past three years has shown that the hopes then expressed were warranted. The low rate of crime has been maintained. The pressure which the enhanced rates of the settlements introduced in 1872, combined with the higher prices, especially of rice, which prevailed after the famine up to 1879, had put upon the lower classes, has passed away. Food is cheap—too cheap indeed for the cultivators' interests, though a rice eating country, this of course means abundance of food. There is no pauper class in Cooch Behar. The great mass of the people are comfortably off. Their wants are few and within their means. They have no incentive to petty crime. Cooch Behar is just now in a state of transition. Up to now the Cooch Beharis have been almost exclusively a nation of cultivators, who lived on the products of their fields, selling what they did not require to itinerant Paikars, and buying their clothes, and paying their rent with the proceeds. Increased facilities of communication are now beginning to attract outsiders to a country where jute, tobacco, and rice are cheap and abundant. Merchants are settling and opening ware-houses, and their capital is beginning to flow into the country. Increase of crime will surely follow. Professional thieves from other districts can come and get away from the State far more easily and quickly than formerly, and burglaries and dacoities are almost sure to increase. Crime may be considered to have reached its lowest ebb in Cooch Behar in so far as property is affected by it. With a railway through the State it will probably increase considerably. The past year shows a considerable increase in cases before the Court of Session.

149. Amongst the cognizable cases, offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice (*vide* class I, statement A, part I,) amounted to seven in the year under report against ten of the previous year, shewing a decrease of three cases. In class II, that is, "serious offences against person," the number was 63 against 67 of the previous year, shewing a decrease of 4. An increase of 75 cases is seen under the class "serious offences against property," (class III). In 1881-82, the number was 287 while in the year under review, the number has increased to 362. There was a sudden jump in last year's figures from 48 in 1880-81 to 287 under this class of offences, owing, as was explained, to the fact that a large number of cases, which technically came under the de-

definition of burglary, used to be entered as theft in a building under Section 380. The still larger increase now shown is explained by the fact that the figures given last year were for nine months only, *i.e.*, the change in the system of entry introduced by Mr. Harris, came into force three months after the commencement of the year then under report.

150. The number of minor offences against the person (class IV) was 94 against 70 of the previous year ; showing an increase of 24. There is a decrease of 30 cases in the number of minor offences against property (class V). The number reported during the year was 427 while it was 457 in the preceding year ; this decrease is accounted for by the increase under class II. Statement A part II, shows the fluctuations in each class of non-cognizable offences. In class I "offences against the state, public tranquility &c.," there has been an increase of 20 cases. The number of cases in class II. "serious offences against person," is only 2 against 4 in the previous year. Offences under class III. "serious offences against property," have decreased by 14 ; the number in the year under report was 4 against 18 of the previous year. Class IV. "minor offences against the person" shows also a decrease of 7 cases ; the number in the two years were 475 and 468 respectively. "Minor offences against property" class V, show an increase of 39 cases, the numbers having been 225 and 264 in the two years respectively. Class VI, "other offences not specified above" shows a decrease of 29 cases, the number in the last year having been 327 against 298 of the previous years. There has been an increase of 5 cases in offences under special laws ; the number in the last year was 59 against 54 of the previous year. No abnormal increase or decrease is observable under any of the classes specified above. The fluctuations therefore do not call for any special explanation. The bulk of crime continues to be assaults and petty thefts as in the previous years.

The comparative Statement of all Courts.

PARTICULARS.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported...	2,105	2,244
Number of persons brought to trial	2,048	2,123
Convicted	1,209	1,278
Released	777	767
Otherwise disposed of	9	8
Remaining under trial at the end of the year...	53	70
Percentage of persons convicted to total number tried	60.8	62.4

The number of persons brought to trial in the year under report has increased by 75. The percentage of persons convicted to total number tried was 62.4 against 60.8 of the previous year ; 70 persons were pending trial at the end of the year under report against 53 of the previous year. Of these 70, 27 were pending before the Sessions Court, 19 before the Sudder Magisterial Officers, and 24 in the Dinahata Sub-divisional Court. There were no cases or persons pending trial in the Sub-divisional Courts of Mathabhanga and Mekligunj.

151. The number of cases not enquired into by the Police under Section 117 of the Procedure Code, was 26 against 25 of the previous year.

152. The following statement gives details of the number of persons brought to trial in all Courts in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the past year as compared with the preceding year.

Detailed statement of all Courts.

DETAILS.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Cognisable.	Non-cognisable.	Cognisable.	Non-cognisable.
Cases reported	905	1,200	974	1,270
Number of persons under trial	924	1,124	970	1,153
Convicted	550	659	608	670
Released	324	453	304	463
Otherwise disposed of	9	.....	6	2
Remaining under trial at the end of the year ...	41	12	52	18
Percentage of persons convicted to total number under trial	62.9	59.2	66.6	50.3

153. *Synopsis of the heinous cases.*—There were two cases of murder involving six persons reported during the year under report against six of the previous year ; these two have been disposed of by the Court of Session.

⊗ *1st case.*—One Boodharu Nashyo of Cheramari in Mathabhanga used to live at his father-in-law's and had an intrigue with his mother-in-law. His father-in-law named Noban Noshyo came to know of this, and managed to mix poison with his son-in-law's food. Boodharu partook of the meal and died from the effect of the poison in about four or five hours. The murderer Noban Noshyo Fokeer has been tried by the Deputy Commissioner, and sentenced to transportation for life under Section 302 I. P. C.

2nd case.—One Kati Mohamed Noshyo had made himself objectionable to his neighbours both as being a thief and an intriguer with other men's wives. A conspiracy was formed to murder him. He was decoyed to the house of one Motioolah, and there set upon and beaten to death. Motioolah, Dina Noshyo, Miah Noshyo, Sujal, and Poatu were committed to the Sessions for the crime. Poatu was acquitted ; the rest were sentenced to transportation for life.

154. There were three cases of dacoity reported during the year under report against five of the previous year. Of these three, one proved to be false, and the details of the remaining two are given below :—

1st case.—A dacoity was committed in the house of Kashee Das of Kalpanée, and property valued at Rs. 93-2-8 was carried off. Seven culprits were arrested and sent up by the Police. Of these one died, one was discharged by the Naib Ahilkar, Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee, who held the preliminary enquiry, for insufficient evidence against him, and the remaining five were committed by him to the Sessions. These five were awaiting their trial before the Sessions Court, at the close of the year.

2nd case.—One Boodoolya Noshyo of Borakholsamari lodged information with the Mathabhanga Police that a dacoity had been committed in his house,

and property valued at Rs. 508-6 carried off. The Police arrested 16 men as offenders, and sent them up for trial. The preliminary enquiry was held by the Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga, who discharged three men for want of sufficient evidence, two were made State witnesses with the Deputy Commissioner's permission and eleven committed to the Sessions. They were pending trial before the Sessions Court at the end of the year. The above two dacoity cases were committed to the Sessions within the last week of the official year.

155. There were eight cases of rape reported during the year against four of the preceding year ; of these eight, four were found to be false, and the details of the true cases are given below:—

1st case.—One Shakalee Dassia of Morichbaree in the Kotwalee station complained that Deb Nath Dass of the same village had committed rape upon her. The preliminary enquiry was held by the Fouzdary Ahilkar, and the charge being proved by the direct testimony of six witnesses, the offender was committed to the Sessions. This man was awaiting trial before the Sessions Court at the end of the year.

2nd case.—Shoorsa Musulmanee of Goraljhora in the Kotwalee station complained that Nossur Noshyo of the same village had sexual intercourse with her without her consent and against her will. The Fouzdary Ahilkar held the preliminary enquiry, and discharged the accused for want of sufficient evidence.

3rd case.—Nasha Dassia of Satboranaokuti lodged a complaint with the Toofangunj Police that Debee Chand Dass of the same village had raped her. The accused is absconding, and warrant has been issued for his arrest.

4th case.—One Ashorbee Musulmanee of Unishbesha lodged a complaint with the Mathabhanga Police to the effect that Bangroo Dass committed rape upon her, and Hooloo Dass aided and abetted the offence. The Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga conducted the preliminary enquiry into the case, and committed Bangroo and Hooloo to take their trial by the Court of Session, where they were awaiting trial at the end of the year. They have since been convicted.

156. There was only one case of kidnapping reported during the year under report against eight of the previous year. The particulars of this case are given below :—

One Bistu Dassia complained that her sister, Asharee Dassia, assisted by Moe Nauth and Dhononjoy Das had kidnapped her adopted daughter from her guardianship. Bistu and Asharee were sisters ; the latter had four daughters, and the former had none, and Asharee gave one of her daughters to Bistu who brought her up from infancy. When the girl was about 13 years old, Bistu settled her marriage with one Pooshoo Das. In the meantime her mother Asharee with Moe Nauth and Dhononjoy took her off and married her to another man. The fact of adoption not being proved the accused were discharged by the Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga.

157. *Appeals.*—There were 36 appeals during the year under report against 16 of the preceding year, shewing an increase of 20 cases. In 16 cases the orders of the lower court were confirmed, in 3 cases the orders were modified, in 14 appeals the orders were reversed, and 3 cases were pending before the Deputy Commissioner at the end of the year. The following table will shew the number of persons convicted and appeals preferred with the result

in the case of each officer. The Deputy Commissioner heard 31 appeals and the Fouzdary Ahilkar two.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.		Total number of persons punished.	Total No. of appeals preferred.	Order confirmed.	Order modified.	Order reversed.	Pending.
Babu Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Fouzdary Ahilkar	...	126	8	5	1	2	...
" Satya Churn Mookerjee, Offg. Fouzdary Ahilkar	...	28	1	1	...	...	...
" Priya Nath Dutt, Naib Ahilkar	...	5	1	...	...	1	...
" Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar...	...	98	4	3	...	1	...
" Krishna Dhana Banerjee, Offg. Naib Ahilkar	...	22	1	...	1	...	...
Kumar Rungila Narain, Naib Ahilkar	...	80	4	2	...	2	...
" Keshub Narain, Assistant Fouzdary Ahilkar	...	290	2	2	...	...	...
Babu Hari Das Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	...	238	2	...	1	1	...
" Radhica Lall Shome, Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj...	...	151	1	...	...	1	...
" Grish Chunder Sirkar, Naib Ahilkar, Dinbata	...	163	12	3	...	6	3
Total		1,201	36	16	3	14	3

NOTE.—Of the 33 appeals decided, 5 were tried by Captain Gordon, 11 by Dewan when in charge of Deputy Commissioner's office, 2 by Fouzdary Ahilkar, and 13 by Mr. Dalton.

158. The following statement will shew the distribution of work between the several officers, during the year under report.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	No. of cases.	No. of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Percentage of conviction to total number tried.	REMARKS.
Deputy Commissioner	15	78	15	35	1	27	30	
Babu Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Fouzdary Ahilkar	361	217	123	80	2	12	60.5	
Babu Satya Churn Mookerjee, Offg. Fouzdary Ahilkar	76	40	28	12	...	...	70	
Babu Priya Nath Dutt, Naib Ahilkar	10	12	4	8	...	...	33.3	
Babu Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar	123	154	97	49	2	6	66.4	
Babu Sita Nath Banerjee, Offg. Naib Ahilkar	42	110	73	36	1	...	66.9	
Babu Krishna Dhana Banerjee, Offg. Naib Ahilkar	44	63	22	41	...	...	34.9	
Kumar Rungila Narain, Naib Ahilkar	129	171	76	94	...	1	44.7	
Kumar Keshub Narain, Assistant Ahilkar...	408	476	290	186	...	...	60.9	
Babu Hari Das Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga	412	280	237	42	1	...	84.9	
Babu Radhica Lall Shome, Naib Ahilkar... Mekligunj	262	236	150	85	1	...	63.8	
<i>Naib Ahilkar of Dinbata.</i>								
Babu Grish Chunder Sirkar	375	259	155	91	...	13	68.008	
Kumar Rungila Narain	7	11	4	7	...	...	36.3	
Babu Ramessur Paramanick	10	16	4	1	...	11	60	
Total	2,273*	2,123	1,278	767	8	70	62.4	

* F.B. This figure includes 30 cases pending from the previous year.

Kumar Rungila Narain and Babu Ramessur Paramanick were employed at Dinbata to assist in clearing the files of the Naib Ahilkar, during the last month of the year.

159. The following table will shew the result of the commitments to the sessions during the year.

Names of Committing Officers.	Number of cases.	No. of persons committed.	No. of persons convicted.	No. released.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining pending.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. pending.
Babu Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Fouzdary Ahilkar.....	8	17	2	14	.....	1	2	1
„ Hari Das Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar, Mathabhanga ...	7	33	11	8	1	13	5	2
„ Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar	2	18	.....	13	.....	5	1	1
„ Krishna Dhana Banerjee, Offg. Naib Ahilkar	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
„ Satya Churn Mookerjee, Offg. Fouzdary Ahilkar ...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Kumar Rangila Narain, Naib Ahilkar	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Babu Radhica Lall Shome, Naib Ahilkar, Mekligunj	3	5	2	.....	.....	3	1	2
„ Grish Chunder Sirkar, Naib Ahilkar, Dinahata	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	19	78	15	35	1	27	9	10

There were altogether 19 cases for disposal during the year, of these 4 were committed during the previous year. Nine cases only were disposed of, of which three were tried by Captain Gordon, four by the Dewan and two by Mr. Dalton. The very bad percentage of convictions to acquittals results from the fact that in three cases, one of which was tried by Captain Gordon, and two by the Dewan, the number of accused were 13, 14 and 7 respectively, and all were acquitted.

160. *Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.*—Five persons were ordered to find security for good behaviour during the year against four of the preceding year.

There were twenty applications for maintenance made during the year ; of these four were decided in favor of the applicants, ten refused, three compromised, and three applications were pending at the end of the year.

Attachment proceedings for the appearance of defendants had to be taken in seven cases during the year under report against three of the preceding year.

Rs. 121-12 were awarded as compensation to defendants under Section 250, Code of Criminal Procedure, against Rs. 114 of the preceding year. Proceedings had to be taken in six cases for the suppression of local nuisances during the year.

The number of cases instituted under Section 147 of the Procedure Code for right of way, was 22 against 35 of the previous year. Of these, 12 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, 3 cases were dismissed, 1 compromised, and 6 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

161. *Accidental deaths.*—The number of accidental deaths reported during the year was 145 against 137 of the previous year ; they are stated to have been as follows :—

Suicide .....	.....	.....	3
By drowning .....	.....	.....	77
„ snake-bite .....	.....	.....	87
„ wild beasts .....	.....	.....	7
Other causes .....	.....	.....	21
			<hr/> 145

162. *Criminal fines.*—The table given below shews the result of fine operations during the year under report as compared with the preceding year.

YEAR.	Balance of the previous year.	Imposed during the year.	Realized during the year.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1881-82	3,166 1 8	7,573 6 0	7,314 8 1	288 5 6	3,136 10 1
1882-83	3,186 16 1	8,469 6 0	7,211 5 3	2,448 9 5	1,946 1 5

The amount realized during the year was ~~Rs~~ 7,211-5-3 against ~~Rs~~ 7,314-8-1 of the previous year, shewing a decrease of ~~Rs~~ 103-2-10. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was ~~Rs~~ 1,946-1-5 against ~~Rs~~ 3,136-10-1 of the previous year, shewing a decrease of ~~Rs~~ 1,190-8-8. The Commissioner has been moved to order the writing off of ~~Rs~~ 1,720-10-2 which continued unnecessarily to swell the balance of unrealized fines for the last few years. All that could be done has been done to collect this amount, but to no effect. The amount has been deducted from the balance.

163. *Chowkidary Tax.*—The assessment for the year under review was ~~Rs~~ 2,162-14 against ~~Rs~~ 2,266-5 in the previous year. This amount together with ~~Rs~~ 2-2-3 the balance of the previous year, gives a total of ~~Rs~~ 2,165-0-3. Deducting from this sum ~~Rs~~ 113-0-6 on account of persons who have died or left their place of abode, there remained ~~Rs~~ 2,051-15-9. Of this amount ~~Rs~~ 2,051-8-6 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of annas 7-3.

164. The assessment for the past year was less by Rs. 103-7 than that for the preceding one. This is due to the fact that several tax-payers have been removed from their holdings inside the town, to clear the grounds about the site of the new Palace, and for purposes of town improvement. These persons have settled outside the limits to which the chowkidary assessment extends. It will be necessary almost immediately to extend these limits so as to include the bustees, which are forming just outside the existing boundaries. When the railway comes to Cooch Behar, there is no doubt that the population of the town will increase considerably.

165. The cost of the chowkidary establishment was Rs. 2,038-6-6. The chowkidars, who get only ~~Rs~~ 5 a month, are no doubt underpaid when compared with the sweepers of the conservancy Department who get ~~Rs~~ 7. I do not, however, agree with the Fouzdary Ahilkar that it is necessary to place these two bodies of Municipal servants in an equality in point of pay. It is difficult to procure sweepers, hence they command higher pay. There are no indigenous sweepers, but plenty of indigenous chowkidars. The question of a Municipality for Cooch Behar is under consideration, and the pay and position of the chowkidars would naturally be considered in connection with any scheme that may be put forward for approval.

166. *Cattle Pounds.*—The number of Cattle Pounds was 40 during the year in the State against 37 of the previous year, shewing an increase of three Pounds. The receipts were Rs. 5,785-14-3 against Rs. 5,512-2-3 of the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 273-12-0. The disbursements were Rs. 3,422-9-9 against Rs. 3,114-10-1½ of the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 307-15-7½. The net profit to the State was Rs. 2,363-4-6, shewing a decrease of Rs. 34-3-7½.

167. *Conservancy*.—An establishment of 12 Mehters, at a cost of Rs. 1,008 a year, worked in the bazaar and on the roads, and kept them neat and clean. Of the eight coolies maintained at a cost of Rs. 672 a year, four men were employed in cutting the jungle in the drains of the town roads, and clearing the Sagurdighy and Bairaigidighy of the weeds that grew luxuriantly in them; one worked with the scavenger's cart, and removed the sweepings from the roads and jungle from the drains. The remaining three were in charge of 54 lanterns with which the town is lighted. An addition of four lanterns to the Sagurdighy square was made during the year. Kerosine oil was substituted for cocoa-nut in some of these lanterns, and as the experiment was a success, being cheaper and affording a more brilliant light, the burners of all the lamps are being changed, and kerosine oil will be used throughout the town. The three public latrines, which pay their own expenses, continue to work satisfactorily.

168. *The Belfry*.—The Belfry, which has been erected near the thannah, and on which a guard is kept to give the alarm in case a fire breaks, is stated to have done excellent service during the year. It is, however, dangerous in itself, and I should not like to be on it in a gale of wind. It requires strengthening by chain stays, or beams, as it is very top-heavy.

169. *Mofussil chowkidars*.—The number of village chowkidars was 1,576 during the year against 1,664 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 88 men. This simply means that some of those who were voluntary supporters of the chowkidari system are getting tired of paying for their protection, and that chowkidars have ceased to serve, because they cannot get paid. I am sending up an urgent recommendation for the immediate legalisation of compulsory measures to realise chowkidari fees wherever due, and this will be followed by a proposal to introduce a short act both for the control and payment of the force. The movement, out of which the present force has sprung, was a spontaneous one, but the people have now taken upon themselves obligations which they must be compelled by law to fulfil. I observe that Captain Gordon in his report for 1880-81 stated that it had been my opinion, in which he concurred, that any legislation in this direction must be very gradually and carefully undertaken if ultimate success was to be assured. Captain Gordon apparently put a wrong construction on my hesitation in recommending the introduction of an act. It was that I feared that any fresh legislation for the purpose of imposing a tax, coming so soon after the census operations, would be inseparably connected with that event in the minds of the people, and as the chowkidari movement was still in full swing, and the number of chowkidars increasing under the voluntary system in vogue, I thought it would be a pity to do any thing which might even appear to discredit our assertion that no new tax was intended, which we reiterated on every possible occasion when the enumerators were doing their work. But the spontaneous action of the people has now reached its furthest limits, and a reaction is setting in. It is no hardship to bind them to go on doing what they have commenced of their own accord. It is no longer a new tax, and will not be felt as one. Those who have never paid will grumble, but the great majority of those who would be assessed under a Panchayet system have been paying already for some time with more or less regularity, and they will be grateful for a measure which will lighten their burdens in so far as it compels those who have held back to join in taking their fair share of the cost of guarding the community of which they are members against the depredations of the criminal classes. During the year the Fouzdary Ahilkar received no fewer than 258 petitions from chowkidars, each containing lists of defaulters who had not paid up their quota of subscription, and he complains that the work of his office is seriously increased thereby. Every thing therefore points to the immediate necessity for taking steps to bring the chowkidari system under legal control.

170. *Conduct of Naib Ahilkars.*—The Fouzdary Ahilkar reports as follows regarding the Sub-divisional officers, and officers with power of criminal jurisdiction at the Sudder Station:—

“Of all the Naib Ahilkars, who exercised criminal powers, Babu Hari Das Mookerjee, Naib Ahilkar of Mathabhanga, deserves special mention. The result of his work, as will appear from the statements in the body of the report, is highly satisfactory. He tried the largest number of criminal cases but there was not a single case pending before him. The file of the Naib Ahilkar of Dinhatra was not at all clear in as much as he had 24 men pending trial at the end of the year. There was no case pending before Babu Radhica Lall Shome, the Naib Ahilkar of Mekligunj. Kumar Keshub Narayan continues to give satisfaction in the quick disposal of petty cases. With the exception of Babu Hari Das Mookerjee, all other officers appear to me to be rather unduly lenient in the punishments awarded by them. I often called their attention to this important matter in my resolutions on the monthly statements, but I fear they have not produced the desired effect. Such punishments, as are often awarded by them, do in my humble opinion, indirectly encourage people to commit offences.”

171. The result of appeals from the decisions of Babu Grish Chunder Sirkar was very bad indeed. As before remarked, he has not the judicial experience necessary to the charge of a Sub-division.

•172. Babu Hari Dass Mookerjee, on the other hand, does his work so well that I am about to recommend him for first class powers. Mathabhanga has the heaviest criminal work of any Sub-division, nevertheless the Naib Ahilkar's files were clear at the end of the year. It is desirable, whenever practicable, that the Sub-divisional officers should be 1st class Magistrates, as they often have to deal with cases against old offenders, and the too frequent use of section 349 of the Procedure Code causes inconvenience and increases work. Mr. Munro, when here on inspection, remarked that in several cases convicts with two or three previous convictions recorded against them had been let off with absurdly light sentences, and that such failures of justice were most discouraging to the Police.

173. Babu Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty continued to discharge his duties with zeal and ability during the year.

SECTION IX.—POLICE.

174. The strength and cost of the Police force is shown in the following table.

Designation.	Annual cost
1 Superintendent of Police	5,454
3 Inspectors	4,500
10 Sub-Inspectors	6,480
29 Head-constables (a)	5,580
265 Constables (b)	20,892
Total ...	42,906

(a) The increase of Rs 300 is due to the appointment of a 1st grade Head-constable for the Gitaldaha Out-post.

(b) The increase of Rs 432 is due to the appointment of six 3rd grade constables for the Gitaldaha Out-post and that of Rs 24 to the sanction of two good conduct stripes at Rs. 1 each

175. The following table shows the disposition of the force throughout the State.

Thanas, out-posts and other guards &c.	Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Kotwalee Station...	...	1	1	8	18
Kholta Out-Post...	1	4
Toofangunj Station	1	1	12
Bhoeskhoehee Out-Post	1	4
Dinhata Station	1	2	20
Shotai Out-Post	1	4
Gitaldaha Out-Post	1	6
Mathabhanga Station	1	3	20
Shitalkhoehee Out-Post	1	6
Khatee Out Post...	1	4
Mekligunj Station	...	1	1	1	19
Huldibary Station	1	1	10
Khotebhajni Out-Post	1	4
Sudder Court	1	1	10
Dinhata "	1	4
Mathabhanga "	1	4
Mekligunj "	1	4
Treasury Guard	1	9
Jail "	2	30
Quarter "	1	5
Record Room "	5
Police Hospital ditto	5
Deputy Commissioner's Office ditto	6
Magistrate's Malkhana ditto	5
Superintendent's Orderly	2
Police Office ditto	2
Round ditto	1
Deputy Commissioner's ditto	4
Police Hospital ditto	1
Reserve	1	1	3	8	87
Total ...	1	3	10	29	265

176. The following statement compares the working of the force for the past year with the preceding one, classifying the cases according to the prescribed forms.

Detail.				1881-82.	1882-83
Cognizable cases reported including those pending Police enquiry at the end of the previous year				924	1,003
A. Forms (true)	...	...	...	253	274
A. Forms (false)	...	...	...	3	.....
B. Forms (true)...	...	...	...	2	4
B. Forms (false)	...	...	...	2	.....
C. Forms (true)	...	...	...	281	269
C. Forms (false)	...	...	...	80	104
Cases not enquired into under Section 157 C. P. Code				25	26
Cases taken up direct by Magistrates				265	322
Pending enquiry at the close of the year before the Police				18	4

Cognizable cases have increased by 79, and false cases by 6. The number of A forms has increased by 21, and that of cases taken up direct by Magistrates by 57. The increase in the number of A Forms is satisfactory.

177. Information regarding details of criminal cases and the results of prosecutions will be found under the heading "Administration of Criminal Justice."

178. The following comparative statement will shew the number of cases reported, as also the number of cases not enquired into under Section 157 C.P.C. with the percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported for the past two years.

No. of cases reported.		No. of cases not enquired into.		Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.		REMARKS.
1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	
924	1,003	25	26	2.7	2.5	It would appear that there is a falling off in the percentage. I think the result is satisfactory.

179. Statement of property stolen and recovered.

1881-82.			1882-83.		
Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
7,363	2,720	36.9	14,863	4,219	28.3

The percentage of property recovered was 28.3 against 36.9 of the preceding year. The falling off in the percentage of property recovered is accounted for by the fact that much of the stolen property was in cash, which of course is difficult to trace.

180. Result of trial of persons in cognizable cases including those taken up direct by the Magistrate.

YEAR.	Total number of persons in column XV. of cognisable returns.	Acquitted &c., columns XVI, XVII and XIX.	Convicted &c., column XVIII a & b.	Pending columns XXII and XXIII.	Percentage of conviction.
1881-82 ...	924	324	550	50	62·9
1882-83 ...	970	310	608	52	66·2

There is an increase of 3·3 in the percentage of conviction during the year under review.

181. Result of trial of persons in cognizable cases investigated by Police *suo motu*.

YEAR.	Persons sent up for trial including those pending from the last year.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Pending and died.	Percentage of convictions.
1881-82 ...	504	132	341	31	72·09
1882-83 ...	494	123	337	34	73·26

The percentage of convictions in cases investigated by Police *suo motu* is 73·26 against 72·09 of the previous year. The result is satisfactory.

182. ↓ *Vagrancy and bad character*.—During the year under report, there were 12 cases of bad livelihood, against 8 of the preceding year. This shews an increase of 4 cases over the past year. Of the 12 persons sent up in the above cases, 5 were convicted, 6 were discharged, and the remaining 1 was pending trial at the close of the year.

183. There is no doubt that there is much force in the contention of Mr. Munro in his report to the Inspector-General, dated 27th March 1883, after enquiry held regarding bad characters in Cooch Behar. If delays take place between the first action taken by the police, and the judicial enquiry regarding the means of subsistence of an alleged bad character, it is easy for him to buy or borrow ploughs and bullocks, and to pose for a time as an injured agriculturist. But in nine cases out of ten the system of enquiry adopted by the police is bad. They have not made the patient enquiry which the charge calls for. They are not prepared with facts regarding the circumstances which they allege to be suspicious. They content themselves with vague generalities, and a judicial officer finds himself unable to convict a man of being a bad character without ostensible means of livelihood merely because a few posted witnesses glibly rehearse the routine statements. "He is always out on dark nights. He spends ten times his ostensible income. Every one says he is a thief. He keeps bad company &c."

184. We are not much troubled with bad characters in Cooch Behar. The dead level of sufficiency without superfluity in worldly goods which characterizes the Cooch Behar cultivator, presents few attractions for the professional burglar. But it is quite possible that the outlying tracts of the State, small patches of land

of one or two square miles in extent, lying outside the jurisdiction of the district Police, and at the same time beyond the daily ken of the State officers, may afford harbours of refuge to budmashes who need not necessarily be Cooch Beharis.

185. The course suggested by you, and which is at present under consideration, is probably the only one for us to adopt viz., to locate constables within these isolated areas who may make themselves acquainted with the residents and their character, and to arrange for their being more frequently visited by the inspectors of the neighbouring thannahs. I do not believe that the evil is a crying one. We have many similar plots of British territory in Cooch Behar, but it has never been brought to my notice that they are remarkable as asylums for bad characters, though it is possible at any time they might become so. Most of the serious offences against property that have been detected in Cooch Behar, since I have known it, have been the work of up-country men, who have come in gangs, from Ghazipur or elsewhere.

186. The following table shows the fluctuation in the returns of crime of a grave nature for the past five years :—

CRIMES.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83	REMARKS.
Dacoity... ..	3	.....	2	3	2	
Robbery	1	2	.....	5	.....
Murder	2	2	2	6	2	
Culpable homicide	6	2	2	1	.....

187. *Equipment and discipline.*—Mr. Munro who was deputed under orders of the Lieutenant-Governor to inspect the Cooch Behar Police, and who visited every Thannah and out-post in the State, made several valuable suggestions as regards the equipment of the men, which are being attended to. He expressed himself as satisfied on the whole with the way in which the men turned out, in spite of the greater portion of their accoutrements being old and rotten. New accoutrements were procured at the end of the year, and are being now served out.

188. *Conduct of the Police.*—The conduct of the Police has been satisfactory during the year under report. One Head Constable and seven constables only, against one Sub-Inspector and 12 constables, were judicially punished.

189. *Chowkidars.*—In my report on Criminal jurisdiction I have commented on the necessity of introducing promptly a set of rules, which may be the same with a few modifications as the provisions of the Chowkidari Act, for the better control and maintenance of the body of men which has sprung into spontaneous existence within the last few years, and to whom may in part be attributed the decrease of crime, and the greater success of the Police in its detection.

190. The Superintendent of Police, Babu Satya Churn Mookerjee, makes the following observations in his report regarding the introduction of the Bengal Chowkidari Act: "I think, the Act, if introduced here, will work better than in Government districts, in as much as there are no zemindars in this State to whom they (the chowkidars) naturally become subservient, and whose orders they carry out at the sacrifice of their legitimate duties." I am myself of opinion that the panchayet system should work very well in this State, talooks or sub-divisions

of talooks being substituted for villages, as there are no villages properly so called.

191. *Professional crime.*—There was no professional crime worth special notice reported during the year.

192. *Dāk establishment.*—The Dāk establishment worked well during the year under report. There is nothing to specially remark upon on the subject. Under sanction recently received, the thannah dāk system is to be abolished with effect from the 1st July, and the Government postal department to take over all lines except that to the north-eastern corner of the State, where the number of letters sent would not pay for a runner.

193. *Station Registers.*—The new forms were introduced at Mr. Harris's suggestion in 1881-82, and the station registers are now kept exactly as in Government Districts.

194. Mr. Munro in his report remarks "as a rule the books at all Police posts are kept very fairly, and when we consider Circulars are not regularly received and Gazettes are wanting, the Superintendent deserves credit for the state of his station registers."

195. The following list will show the distance of stations and out-posts from head-quarters together with the dates on which they were inspected by the Superintendent of Police and the Inspector who was in charge of the office during the Superintendent's absence on deputation and on leave.

Name of Stations and Out-Posts.	Distance in miles.	April 1882.	May 1882.	June 1882.	July 1882.	August 1882.	September 1882.	October 1882.	November 1882.	December 1882.	January 1883.	February 1883.	March 1883.
Toofangunj station ...	12	25	...	14	9	...	...	...	20	...	...	7,26	...
Dinhata ditto ...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	10	6,30	16,22	...
Mathabhanga ditto ...	17	...	...	3	18	...	3	...	2	...	...	4	14
Mekligunj ditto ...	35	...	...	22	...	3,6	...	...	1	...	...	3	20
Huldibary ditto ...	43	...	...	2	...	4,5	2	31	...	...	...	2	25
Kholta Out-Post ...	12	11	12	15	...	20	...	...	25	...	28	28	...
Bhoaskhochee ditto ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	29
Gitaldaha ditto ...	22	...	2)	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	6,31	17,19	...
Shetal ditto ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23	...
Shetalkhochee ditto ...	29	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Khatee ditto ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Khotabhajni ditto ...	51	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

The Kotwalee Station was several times visited by the Superintendent during the year under report, but he has not included it in this statement as it is in the town.

196. Mr. Munro found fault with the Superintendent of Police for not paying sufficient attention to inspection. The Superintendent defends himself by quoting the Inspector-General's circular that journey for the express purpose of inspection need only be undertaken twice annually. But Cooch Behar has this advantage that the rules framed for the guidance of its officers need not be

generalised like those of the Bengal Government to suit a large variety of districts. District Superintendents in Government districts spend a considerable portion of the year on tour, and acquire an intimate knowledge of localities, and it is in this knowledge that Mr. Munro found the Superintendent of Police deficient. He gave Babu Satya Churn Mookerjee much credit for the result of cases worked under his supervision. Regarding the percentage of convictions in burglaries reported Mr. Munro remarks. "I doubt any Government district showing a result so satisfactory."

197. As Mr. Munro's printed report is before you with my comments on it, I abstain from any notice of it here, beyond saying that while finding fault with several petty errors in the form of keeping books and accounts, and derelictions of discipline, he expressed himself generally satisfied with what he saw, and thought highly of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Cooch Behar Police as a class. He disapproved of the system of promotion under which illiterate constables had been deprived of promotion in spite of good character and length of service, and suggested a system of alternation whereby every second vacancy in head-constabships should be filled by old and deserving constables, pointing out that a knowledge of reading and writing was not essentially necessary for all the head-constables in the force, and that up-country men seldom possessed it. He disapproved of the system of punishment by petty, fine, and suggested extra drill as an alternative. Most of his recommendations had reference to the internal economy and discipline of the force, and in fact beyond pointing out a want of system and perseverance in tracking absconding criminals, Mr. Munro had little fault to find with the efficacy of our Police, as a body for the repression and detection of crime.

198. The following officers deserve special notice for good conduct and detective ability during the year.

Sub-Inspector, Guru Prosonna Singh.

Ditto Mohima Chandra Roy.

Head-constable, Naimuddin Mahamed.

Ditto Mohesh Chandra Raha.

SECTION X.—JAIL.

199. *Charge of the Jail.*—The charge of the sudder Jail rested with the Fouzdary Ahilkar during the whole year with the exception of two months and two days (from 17th October to 18th December 1882) when he was away on privilege leave, and Baboo Satya Churn Mookerjee, Superintendent of Police, officiated for him.

200. *Jail Buildings.*—The estimate for the additional room for storing provisions, mentioned in the last year's report, was sanctioned during the year, but the work has not yet been commenced. The Jail buildings were kept in thorough repair throughout the year.

201. *Disposal of prisoners.*—The statement given below shows the disposal of the prisoners of the Sudder Jail during the past year as compared with the previous year.

Disposal of prisoners in the Sudder Jail.					1881-82.	1882-83.
Died	...	...	...	...	6	4
Escaped	...	...	...	...	1	1
Released	...	...	...	...	712	585
Transferred	...	...	...	...	18	7
Remaining in the Jail on the last day of the year					225	205

The number of deaths was four in the year under report against six of the previous year; of these three were from dysentery and one from fever. The number of escapes was one against the same number in the previous year. The prisoner was convicted in a theft case and sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment, of which he had undergone one month and five days only. The man, along with several others, was employed in digging a tank in the Lines under P. W. Department. The earth had to be carried to a distance, and in places behind several small huts and enclosures. The prisoner took advantage of this circumstance and made his escape. The warders in charge had no business to allow a prisoner out of their sight, but unless their number is increased it is very difficult to enforce this rule, when prisoners are working inside the limits of the town. A certain amount of discretion is used as to prisoners who are or are not likely to escape. Escapes of this kind are rare, as any Cooch Behari is certain to be retaken sooner or later if he does not abandon his country, and as a rule they prefer working out their sentence to becoming proclaimed absconders. The escaped convict is a resident of village Chilakhana in Toofangunj, and the Police are on the look out for him. The peons and warders from whose custody the escape occurred were judicially tried and punished under section 223 I.P.C.

202. Seven prisoners were transferred during the year under report against eighteen of the preceding year; of the seven transferred, four were transported for life, two long term prisoners sent to the Alipore Jail under the arrangement sanctioned by Government, and one, a criminal lunatic, was sent to the Dacca Lunatic Asylum for treatment. 205 prisoners remained in the Jail on the last day of the year against 225 of the previous year.

211. *Conduct of prisoners.*—The conduct of the prisoners during the year was better than that in the previous year. Six persons were flogged, one put in irons, and seven lost marks against thirteen flogged, one put in irons, and seven who lost marks in the previous year.

212. *Mark system.*—Eight prisoners were released under the rule of the mark system against fourteen of the previous year. The details are given below:—

No.	Names of prisoners.	Offence.	TERM OF IM- PRISONMENT.		Period remitted under the rules of mark system.	Date of release.
			Year.	Month.		
1	Paly Nosheo	Theft	10	6	8 weeks .	15th October 1882.
2	Dhoni Makra	Dacoity	10	.....	34 do. .	15th January 1883.
3	Poshee Nosheo	Theft	4	.....	5 do. .	23rd January 1883.
4	Gour Das	Theft	2	6	5 do. .	24th January 1883.
5	Ram Chundra Seckdar . .	Criminal breach of trust	2	6	5 do. .	29th January 1883.
6	Gadar Nosheo	Culpable Homicide . .	5	.....	11 do. .	31st January 1883.
7	Jhankoo Das	Rape	3	.....	11 do. .	19th February 1883.
8	Kinoo Das	Dacoity	10	.....	16 do. .	23rd March 1883.

213. *Education.*—The young prisoners, for whose education a class had existed in the Jail, having been released, it was discontinued from November last.

214. *Jail Establishment.*—Kumar Khitendra Narayan, who was appointed Jailor on probation by Captain Gordon, was absent during the greater portion of the year on sick leave. Kajee Gohur Ali, the Jail Mohurrer officiated for him. Apart from his ill health, Kumar Khitendra Narayan has not the qualifications necessary for the post, and it is not desirable that he should revert to it. His subordinate, who has all along done the work, would be a good man for the permanent appointment were it not that a knowledge of English is requisite.

SECTION XI.—MEDICAL.

215. The following statement shows the total number of In and Out-patients, and average daily attendance at each hospital and dispensary in the State for the past year, and that preceding it.

HOSPITAL.					In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Average daily number of in-patients.	Average daily number of out-patients.
1882-83.									
Sudder dispensary	...	...	...	...	407	7,821	8,228	24.4	48.5
Dinhata	"	...	...	...	110	1,924	1,934	4.1	12.0
Mathabhanga	"	...	...	...	71	1,586	1,657	2.04	13.98
Mekligunj	"	...	...	...	77	1,843	1,920	2.79	10.43
State Jail	...	...	...	...	160	.....	160	6.99	.....
Police and Military	...	...	...	...	374	.....	374	9.34	.....
Department of Public Works &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	326	326	.....	4.0
Total					1,199	13,400	14,599	49.66	88.91
1881-82.									
Sudder Dispensary	...	...	...	...	459	8,172	8,631	25.4	54.3
Dinhata	"	...	...	...	91	1,597	1,688	3.2	14.2
Mathabhanga	"	...	...	...	81	1,655	1,736	1.62	10.52
Mekligunj	"	...	...	...	64	1,956	2,020	2.18	10.16
State Jail	...	...	...	...	250	.....	250	8.83	.....
Police and Military	...	...	...	...	425	.....	425	10.97	.....
Total					1,370	13,380	14,750	52.2	89.18

In the above statement there is a decrease of 171 in-patients in the preceding year, which is attributed to the past year being very healthy, particularly among the population of the jail, police, and military; there is a slight increase in the out-patients column.

216. A special compounder having been attached to the Public Works Department, the sick of that department amounting to 326 patients have not been included in this year in the returns of the sudder dispensary to avoid confusion.

217. The following statement shows the prevailing diseases, and number of patients suffering from each, in all hospitals and dispensaries, with result of treatment of in-door cases.

	OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.		RESULT OF TREATMENT OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.							Total.	TOTAL OF OUT AND IN-DOOR PATIENTS.		
	1881-82.	1882-83.	In-door Patients.		Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remain- ing.		1881-82.	1882-83.	
			1881-82.	1882-83.									
GENERAL DISEASES.													
Small-pox ...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Malarious fever, ague and remittent ...	4,222	3,403	659	549	.....	3	531	2	5	8	549	4,881	3,952
Cholera ...	4	23	3	6	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	6	7	29
Rheumatic affections ...	718	817	45	46	.....	2	39	3	.....	2	46	763	863
Syphilitic ditto ...	138	101	18	19	.....	.....	15	3	.....	1	19	156	120
LOCAL DISEASES.													
Goitre ...	1,400	1,625	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,402	1,625
Respiratory affections ...	496	565	30	39	.....	.....	24	2	7	6	39	526	604
Dysentery ...	293	287	108	88	.....	2	73	1	11	1	88	401	375
Diarrhoea ...	276	338	92	65	.....	.....	50	2	11	2	65	368	403
Spleen ...	562	529	53	41	.....	4	26	7	3	1	41	615	570
Skin diseases ...	1,376	1,470	14	18	.....	1	14	3	.....	.....	18	1,390	1,488

With reference to the above statement, the sudder dispensary, as usual, contributes, in proportion to population, the greatest number treated, and the most prevailing diseases were malarious fever of intermittent type, enlarged spleen, rheumatism, goitre, respiratory affections, bowel complaints and skin diseases. At the Sub-divisional dispensaries, malarious fever, ague and remittent, dysentery, diarrhoea and spleen disease were most prevalent at Mathabhanga, rheumatic and respiratory affections, liver disease, and dropsy at Dinhat, and goitre as usual at Mekligunj.

218. The following statement shows the mortality amongst the in-patients at the different dispensaries, and the diseases from which the deaths resulted.

Diseases.				No. of cases treated.	No. of deaths.	Percentage of deaths of cases treated.
Malarious fever, ague and remittent	...	...	...	227	5	2.2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	1	50.0
Dropsy	...	...	...	26	6	23.07
Respiratory affections	...	...	...	21	5	23.8
Dysentery	...	...	...	29	8	27.58
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	88	11	88.88
Liver disease	...	...	...	3	1	88.33
Spleen	...	...	...	85	2	5.71
Abscess, boils and whitlows	...	...	...	22	1	4.54
Ulcer	...	...	...	34	2	5.88
Other local diseases	...	...	...	45	4	8.88
Debility and old age	...	...	...	6	3	50.0
Injuries	...	...	...	77	1	1.3
Total				560	50	8.92
Other diseases	...	...	...	105	.....	.....
Grand Total treated				665	50	7.51

The above shows that 665 in-door patients were treated at the Sudder, and Sub-divisional dispensaries, with a death rate of 7.51 per cent; and, considering the very bad state of health a considerable number of them were in on admission, the result is very satisfactory.

219. The following statement exhibits the rate per cent of sex and caste treated at the dispensaries.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Mussulman.	Hindoos.
In-door patients	85.86	11.28	2.86	27.22	72.78
Out-door patients	75.16	10.99	13.85	28.84	71.66

There is again an increase in the percentage of females and children on the preceding year, among the out and in-door patients.

220. The expenditure of the Sudder and Sub-divisional Dispensaries is given in the following statement.

Dispensaries.	Receipts from sale of medicine.	Medicines issued to State officers.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingent charges.	Travelling allowance.	Stationery.	Dict.	Clothing and bedding.	Cost of medicine issued to patients and sold.	Disposal of the dead.	Total expenditure.	Excess of expenditure over receipts.	Cost of treating each patient.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sudder	293 11 3	431 5 3	725 0 6	3,736 12 5	360 13 0	.....	7 10 0	794 6 3	94 4 0	1,317 15 0	37 0 0	6,338 12 8	5,613 12 2	0 10 10
Makligunj	69 3 6	20 4 0	89 7 6	996 0 0	59 13 3	16 6 0	.....	128 9 3	27 3 9	179 8 0	4 0 0	1,411 8 3	1,322 0 9	0 11 04
Mathabhangas...	67 8 6	22 5 0	89 13 6	996 0 0	43 3 9	.....	.....	61 4 3	37 8 0	133 7 0	2 0 0	1,273 7 0	1,183 9 6	0 11 54
Dinbata	16 4 6	35 14 0	52 2 6	1,116 0 0	34 5 0	.....	.....	119 10 6	5 0 9	109 3 9	2 8 0	1,386 12 0	1,334 9 6	0 11 04
Sudder	309 4 9	547 12 0	867 0 9	3,664 13 8	422 10 0	.....	5 5 6	813 8 6	153 15 0	1,435 4 3	36 0 0	6,531 8 11	6,574 8 2	0 11 04
Makligunj	43 10 6	30 3 6	73 14 0	984 0 0	33 13 6	10 4 0	.....	89 7 8	7 12 0	136 12 0	5 0 0	1,267 1 2	1,193 3 2	0 9 54
Mathabhangas...	34 0 0	27 9 0	61 9 0	1,049 14 11	32 6 0	52 2 0	.....	70 5 11	18 8 0	122 11 0	1 0 0	1,346 15 10	1,285 6 10	0 11 10
Dinbata	23 6 0	27 0 0	55 6 0	1,002 6 9	23 1 9	6 5 9	.....	100 3 3	23 4 0	91 0 0	1 8 0	1,247 13 6	1,192 7 6	0 11 3

221. The expenditure for the year, including establishment at the Sudder dispensary, has been Rs. 5,613-12-2 against Rs. 5,674-8-2 of the preceding year. The average daily cost of dieting each in-door patient at the Sudder dispensary has been one anna five pies; at Mekligunj two annas; Mathabhanga one anna four pies; and Dinahata one anna three and one-third pies. The detail of expenditure will be found in the foregoing statement.

222. Regarding the various dispensaries within the State, and the officers in charge of them, Dr. Briscoe records the following remarks:—

Sudder Dispensary.—The building and out offices are kept in good repair, and 40 in-door patients can be accommodated.

Assistant Surgeon Biresbur Palit is in charge of the dispensary, his professional abilities are excellent, he takes great interest in his work, and has made the dispensary very popular. He was away on three months privilege leave from December to March, and Native Doctor, Hurry Charan Sen, carried on the duties during his absence, to my entire satisfaction.

Dinahata.—Native Doctor Kally Prosanno Bhattacharjee has been in charge of the dispensary throughout the year. He has good professional abilities, takes great interest in his works and did good service during the out break of cholera at Gitaldaha, and other parts of the Sub-division, particulars of which will be given further on. The dispensary is in a good state of repair, and during the year both verandahs of the main building have been railed in, an out house of servants, and a latrine erected, and the compound enclosed with a bamboo fence. In May last the Maharajah visited the dispensary, and was pleased to make very favourable remarks in the visitor's book.

Mathabhanga.—The dispensary has been in charge of Civil Hospital Assistant, Gobind Chunder Roy, throughout the year; his services are lent to the State by the Government of Bengal. He has good professional abilities, and has given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties. The dispensary building and out offices are kept in a good state of repair.

Mekligunj.—Native Doctor Jagut Chundra Dass Gupta is the permanent incumbent, and has good professional abilities. During the year he has only held charge of the dispensary for about four months. He was away on leave from July to September, and gave supernumerary Native Doctor, Shita Nath Roy, as a substitute, and from the 27th October he has been as usual, employed as Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, during this latter period, the dispensary has been in charge of supernumerary Native Doctor Mono Mohan Bose, and the latter gave every satisfaction in the performance of his duties. The dispensary building is in good repair, and a well has been sunk in the compound, during the year.

223. Medicines to the value of Rs. 446-11-9 have been sold this year to the public, against Rs. 415-5-3 of the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 31-6-6.

224. *Jail.*—Regarding the sickness and mortality in the Jail, Dr. Briscoe reports as follows:—

The following table shows the sickness and mortality as compared with the daily strength for the past two years:

YEARS.	Average daily strength.	PERCENTAGE OF STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Daily sick.	
1882-83	187.64	78.7	2.12	3.72	
1881-82	218.5	112.2	2.81	3.94	

The above shows the daily average strength of prisoners to be nearly 26 less than that of the preceding year, with a decrease of 38.5 per cent. in the sick rate, and 0.69 in

the mortality. Out of 160 cases treated, including 12 remaining from the previous year, 68 were malarious fever, ague and remittent, 88 dysentery, 15 diarrhoea, 7 rheumatism and 5 respiratory affections.

Four deaths occurred, three from dysentery, and one remittent fever.

Fevers were most prevalent during May, September and November, and bowel complaints in May and October.

The healthiest months were June and July 1882, January and February 1883, daily average sick per cent of strength being in these months 8.86, 8.69, 1.9 and 2.35 respectively. The most unhealthy months were April and May, giving a daily average of 4.67 and 5.73 respectively.

225. Dr. Briscoe records two cases of snake bite, occurring among prisoners in out-door work, which were successfully treated by him after Dr. Vincent Richard's plan, viz., ligature with injection of the Permanganate of Potash. Unfortunately the value of these cases from a therapeutic point of view is lessened by the fact that in neither case was the snake caught, and though from the punctures visible there was no doubt that the men were bitten by a snake of some kind, it is not certain what snake it was, and whether more or less poisonous.

226. The sanitary condition of the jail continues to be good. The dry earth system in the latrines is carried out effectually, and the night soil buried in trenches out side the jail. The food was always found to be of good quality, well cooked, and sufficiently varied. The drinking water is brought on carts from the Sagurdighy.

227. Supernumerary Native Doctor Radha Kishore Shome was temporarily employed during the period Native Doctor Hurry Charan Sen carried on the work at the Sudder Dispensary.

228. *Police and Military.*—The following statement gives the sickness and mortality for the past two years.

YEARS.	POLICE.				MILITARY.			
	PER CENT OF STRENGTH.				PER CENT OF STRENGTH.			
	Daily average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Daily average sick.	Daily average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Daily sick.
1882-83	287	67.94	0.35	1.74	137	124	2.19	3.03
1881-82	303	74.22	0.33	1.85	136	188.23	.....	3.93

In the Military there is a decrease of 14 per cent in the admissions on the preceding year, and nearly seven in the Police, but as usual, the admissions among the Military are nearly double that of the Police. Men from the North-west cannot stand the climate of Cooch Behar.

229. The total number of Police and Military treated, including 12 remaining from the previous year, was 373, of which 259 suffered from malarious fever, ague and remittent; 22 dysentery, 17 diarrhoea, 13 respiratory affections and 11 rheumatism. Three deaths occurred among the Military, two from Pneumonia and one from spleen. Police, one death, from general debility and dyspepsia.

230. Native Doctor Hurry Charan Sen is attached to the Jail, Police and Military hospitals. He has good professional abilities, and performed his duties to the Civil Surgeon's entire satisfaction.

231. *Health of the Town.*—During the year, no cholera nor any epidemic disease has occurred in the town, and the general health of the inhabitants has been good.

232. *General health of the State.*—The Civil Surgeon reports as follows :—

"With exception of the out-break of cholera in the Dinhata Sub-division, all other parts of the State have been healthy throughout the year, but I am afraid we shall soon have a severe out-break of cholera all over the State, if rain keeps off much longer, as only 0·61 inches have fallen since the 31st October last." Dr. Briscoe's anticipations have been unhappily realised. Since the close of the year a very severe cholera epidemic has set in, and the number of deaths has been greater than at any time in my experience. The people of Cooch Behar are very ignorant and superstitious, and looking on cholera as a manifestation of the wrath of the goddess Kali they abandon themselves to their fate, and disregard all measures of a prophylactic nature, nor will they take medicine unless forced upon them, preferring to congregate together, and beat tom-toms as a means of frightening away the demon, which Kali is supposed to have let loose.

233. During the year under report cholera prevailed in some parts of the State, and assumed an epidemic form in some villages in the south of Dinhata Sub-division. A small rain-fall in May caused an abatement of the disease, but it broke out again towards the end of June, though not violently, and did not entirely disappear till the end of July. On this second occasion, however, it could scarcely be called epidemic.

234. A Native Doctor and compounder were sent about with medicines, and are reported to have saved many lives. There is no doubt that a strong dose of Chlorodyne will often avert cholera if administered before the more serious symptoms have set in.

235. The Civil Surgeon reports that during the out-break the Native Doctor and compounder treated 422 cases, of which 148 died, and 274 recovered.

236. In times of cholera and small-pox epidemics the mortuary returns furnished by the Police are absolutely unreliable, and often greatly underrate the mortality. The following is the result of the epidemic in Gitaldaha and Dinhata as reported by them.

Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.
504.	265.	280.

One hundred and seven fatal cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in other parts of the State.

237. *Small-pox.*—Only seven fatal cases are reported to have occurred throughout the year.

238. *Vaccination.*—The vaccination establishment consists of one Deputy Superintendent during the working season on a salary of Rs 115 including allowances; the pay ceases when the season is over, and he is then employed as a Native Doctor at Mekligunj on Rs 55, including house-rent. Two head vaccinators on Rs 10 each during working season, and Rs 16 during recess. Twelve vaccinators on Rs 10 each, during working season, and Rs 5 during recess.

239. In addition to the above, 17 licensed vaccinators (10 of whom qualified during the working season) have been at work on their own account. They receive no pay from the State except a bonus at the end of the season.

according to the number of operations each man has performed. Returns from them are submitted every month, and the greater portion of the work has been verified by the Civil Surgeon, the Deputy Superintendent, and Native Doctors. A sum of Rs. 300 is to be distributed among them in amounts ranging from Rs. 4 up to Rs. 44 per man.

240. The following report by Dr. Briscoe on vaccine operations is given verbatim :—

“The following statement shows the total number of persons vaccinated, as compared with the previous year.”

OPERATIONS DONE BY				TOTAL NO. VACCINATED.		REMARKS.
				1882-83.	1881-82.	
Paid vaccinators	...	...	...	10,116	11,552	
Licensed vaccinators	...	...	...	10,588	7,906	
Total				20,704	19,458	

“In the above there is an increase of 1,246 operations on the preceding year, and if all the paid vaccinators had worked well, it would have been considerably more.”

“The Deputy Superintendent and paid vaccinators were sent in the beginning of November to complete some 85 or 40 talooks in the Dinhata Sub-division, which were left undone at the close of the preceding year, but the work was not in full swing till about the middle of the month, as the lymph with which the operations were carried on, was only received on the 30th October.”

“On the completion of the Dinhata talooks, operations were begun in the sudder portion of the State, where 84 talooks have been done by the paid staff, and a considerable number more by the licensed vaccinators. The remaining portion will be completed next cold season.”

“The Deputy Superintendent reports that the work was not carried on so satisfactorily, after leaving Dinhata; as head vaccinator Luckee Narain Das, and the greater portion of the men were working near their homes, consequently they were in no hurry to finish that locality. He also finds fault with head vaccinator Kanti Churn Ganguli for not keeping on good terms with the men working under him. There is a case now pending before the Fouzdary Ahilkar against this head vaccinator, and vaccinator Lal Sing Kumar, both being accused of taking one anna instead of two pice for each operation, from some of the people.”

“Only four out of the twelve vaccinators worked satisfactorily. Mahomed Ali did 1268 operations, Manick Chunder Das 1074, Toki Mahomed 1031 and Luckee Kant Das 1014. The Deputy Superintendent reports that having to work on lines passing through places which had previously been done by licensed vaccinators was also a cause of the decrease in the other men's work.

“Each head vaccinator had as usual six vaccinators working under his supervision. The Deputy Superintendent inspected and verified the work of every man, and also arranged with the head vaccinators for carrying on the work from village to village; the Civil Surgeon inspected and verified portions of the work from time to time.”

“Only arm to arm operations were performed except on occasions when parents refused to allow their children to be the carriers of lymph to other villages, and then fresh lymph in capillary tubes had to be used.”

“The people of the Sudder portion of the State are more independent than in other parts, and at times the vaccinators could not succeed in persuading them to allow their children to be taken from village to village; on one occasion they applied for permission to resort to compulsion, but it was not sanctioned.”

Work done from early part of November 1882 to 31st March 1883.

Work done.	Done by.	Total vaccinated.	Males.	Females.	Widows.	Mahomedans.	Other casts.	Under one year.	Above one year.	SUCCESSFUL.						Failed.	Unknown.	Total successful & other- ing the unknown.	Percentage of cures.
										OUT OF 4 POINTS.				OUT OF 2 POINTS.					
										4	3	2	1	3	1				
Budder and Dmhata.	Paid vaccinators.	10,116	5,556	4,560	7,411	2,617	84	1,300	5,111	7,072	972	439	190	1,565	131	84	60	2,279	96.08
Rhorekhucha Machhahunga Mekilgun Budder and Totahung.	Licensed vacci- nators.	10,588	5,607	4,976	3,250	2,002	287	1,367	8,221	6,637	1,109	728	306	1,863	389	160	84	10,401	96.23
	Total	20,704	11,163	9,536	10,661	4,700	322	2,667	13,332	13,709	2,081	1,167	496	2,508	490	197	148	20,374	96.41

There is an increase of 0.10 in the percentage of successful cases done by the paid vaccinators, and 0.27 by the licensed vaccinators on the preceding year.

Statement showing the cost of each vaccination.

YEAR.		Cost of establishment.	Bonuses to licensed vaccinators &c.	Total.	Received from persons receiving benefit certified to the State.	Actual cost of vaccination.	Cost of each successful case.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1882-83	...	2,081 14 2	800 0 0	2,381 14 2	816 2 0	2,065 12 2	0 1 7½

"There is a decrease of nearly two pice in the cost of each case, in the preceding year."

"Rs. 816-2 have been remitted to the Treasury on account of vaccination fees against Rs. 327-1 in the preceding year, being a decrease of Rs. 10-15 which is accounted for by the paid vaccinators not having done so many operations."

"The licensed vaccinators worked very satisfactorily, and the people willingly employ and pay them their fees up to two annas for each successful case, in addition to which they receive nearly two pice from the State, so that if they choose to be diligent, they can earn considerably more than the paid staff."

241. Dr. Briscoe makes some very sensible remarks regarding the defects of our present system, under which we have paid vaccinators working side by side with licensed vaccinators, who practice on their own account, and are mostly converted inoculators. The paid vaccinators are only allowed to charge two pice for each operation, whereas the licensed private practitioner charges two annas. The people cannot understand this, Dr. Briscoe says. They actually think the cheaper operation inferior, for the holding of a license gives the ex-inoculator the position of a State servant in their eyes. They therefore prefer as a rule to pay two annas to the licensed vaccinators, and object to the operations of the State paid staff as cheap and inferior.

242. Dr. Briscoe recommends the abolition of paid vaccinators, retaining only the inspecting staff, and two men to keep up a supply of lymph under proper supervision. He thinks the unpaid licensed vaccinators will be amply sufficient. He has submitted a scheme with his report, but as it belongs to the current year rather than the past, I have thought it sufficient here to give the above outline of his proposals, which will be dealt with separately if necessary.

243. Inoculation is now illegal throughout the State.

244. A table of Meteorological observation taken by the Assistant Surgeon will be found in the supplement to this report. (See app. p. xxxii.)

SECTION XII.—EDUCATION.

245. As the report of Assistant Inspector Babu Brahma Mohun Mullick, specially deputed under sanction of the Government of Bengal to enquire into the state of education in Cooch Behar, has just reached me, and as all the most important questions regarding the department will be brought prominently before you hereafter, in connection with that report, I shall confine myself here as far as possible to the actual statistics of the year, as compared with the preceding year.

246. The annexed comparative table will show the number and strength of all the institutions, State, aided, and un-aided for the past two years.

CLASS.				1881-82.*			1882-83.		
				Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Schools.	Pupils.	Average daily attendance.
<i>I.—State Institutions.</i>									
1.	Higher Class	...	...	1	288	188	1	219	185
2.	Middle Class Vernacular	...	...	2	340	248	2	291	226
3.	Normal	...	...	2	54	37	1	36	25
4.	Boarding	...	...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
<i>II.—Private Institutions under grants-in-aid system.</i>				6	632	468	5	546	486
5.	Higher Class English	...	...	1	88	21	.....	.....	.....
6.	Middle Class English	...	...	4	87	67	5	163	88
7.	Middle Class Vernacular	...	...	82	2,765	1,798	81	2,778	1,681
8.	Lower Class Vernacular	...	...	122	8,850	2,442	127	8,905	2,880
9.	Night Schools	...	...	21	458	294	20	477	282
10.	Girls' Schools	...	...	81	880	255	24	800	198
11.	Boarding School	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>III.—Private Institutions receiving no allowance from the State.</i>				262	7,578	4,877	257	7,628	4,574
12.	Middle Class Vernacular	...	...	2	64	54	.....	.....	.....
13.	Lower Class Vernacular	...	...	80	801	558	87	1,065	717
14.	Indigenous Pathshalas	...	...	4	27	.....	7	67	56
15.	Night Schools	...	...	4	80	56	4	75	55
16.	Girls' Schools	...	...	8	27	28	5	54	89
17.	Muktabas	...	...	4	80	24	11	87	61
18.	Sanskrit Tols	...	...	8	26	24	8	24	22
19.	Boarding School	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
				50	1,055	789	58	1,572	950
GRAND TOTAL				818	9,260	6,964	880	9,541	5,960

247. *General Summary*.—It will appear from the above that, on the 31st March last, there were 330 schools with 9,541 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 5,960, against 318 schools with 9260 pupils with an average daily attendance of 6084, of the preceding year. There is thus a gain of 12 schools and 281 nominal pupils, with a falling off in average daily attendance of 124. This is accounted for by the cholera epidemic in Linhata and Mekhligunj.

248. The Training school was abolished on the 1st April 1882. There is thus a decrease of one under the head of State institutions.

249. Four of the aided schools disappeared during the year, owing doubtless to non-payment of subscriptions. Their grants have not as yet been allotted to new schools. Un-aided schools have increased by 18. All of these schools will expect a grant, and will probably receive one if they show such symptoms of vitality as to convince the State officers that they are the outcome of a real local demand for them.

250. *Results of Examinations*.—At the last Calcutta University Entrance Examination, the Jenkins' School sent up nine candidates of whom three passed, one in the 1st, one in the 2nd and one in the 3rd division. Two candidates out of five passed the Minor scholarship examination, and both of them were placed in the 2nd Division. 25 out of 84 passed the vernacular scholarship examination, one in the 1st, seven in the 2nd and 17 in the 3rd Division. At the Primary scholarship examination, 235 candidates appeared, and 210 passed; 112 in the 1st, 60 in the 2nd, and 38 in the 3rd Division. At the Normal school examination, held with the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Cooch Behar Normal School passed three candidates out of five from the 3rd year or final class; three out of five from the 2nd year class, and five out of nine from the 1st year class. On the whole 11 out of 19 passed successfully. No Girls' scholarship examination was held this year. Captain Gordon, I am given to understand was not in favour of granting scholarships for girls. I cannot say that I agree with him. In the case of girls scholarships the stipend does not carry with it any obligation to attend male schools. It is in fact merely a reward for scholarship which may be enjoyed at home, and as such is very useful in stimulating education among the female classes. I know the tendency among natives of the Cooch Behar class is to look with suspicion upon the influence of female education upon female morality, but if Hindu women are ever to be educated a beginning must be made, even if the position of the pioneers among them be a disagreeable one. All the six candidates passed the Sanskrit scholarship examination; one in the 1st, three in the 2nd and two in the 3rd Division. The results may on the whole be pronounced satisfactory.

251. *Income and Expenditure.*—The accompanying tables show the income and expenditure of the Department under different heads.

TABLE A.

CLASS.	Number of Institutions.	NO. OF STUDENTS.			EXPENDITURE			
		No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly average.	From the State.	FROM LOCAL SOURCES.		TOTAL.
						From fees and fines.	From other local sources.	
I.—State Institutions—								
Higher School . . .	1	219	185	219	4,983 11 10	1,995 2 0	.....	6,980 13 10
Middle Class Vernacular	2	291	226	289	3,533 6 3	500 9 3	.....	4,033 15 6
Normal School . . .	1	36	25	31	2,884 12 9	.....	.....	2,884 12 9
Boarding School . . .	1	...	...	...	2,363 13 3	30 0 0	.....	2,393 13 3
	5	546	436	539	13,767 12 1	2,525 11 3	.....	16,293 7 4
II.—Private Institutions under Grants-in-aid system—								
Higher Class English . . .	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Class English . . .	5	163	88	129	1,340 0 0	228 13 9	1,066 13 3	2,635 11 0
Ditto Vernacular.	81	2,778	1,681	2,657	10,735 6 0	725 11 0	6,586 15 2	18,048 0 2
Improved Patshalas or Lower Class School.	127	3,905	2,330	3,754	7,269 0 0	792 1 9	5,271 0 10	13,332 2 7
Night School . . .	20	477	282	442	1,085 0 0	183 3 6	115 0 0	1,333 3 6
Girls' School . . .	24	300	193	291	1,731 8 6	.....	166 14 0	1,898 6 6
Boarding School . . .	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	257	7,623	4,574	7,273	22,160 14 6	1,879 14 0	13,206 11 3	37,247 7 9
III.—Private Institutions receiving no allowance—								
Middle Class English . . .	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Class . . .	37	1,065	717	1,004	.....	120 5 0	852 3 6	972 8 6
Patshalas or Indigenous School.	7	67	56	65	.....	18 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Night School . . .	4	75	55	67	.....	13 5 0	14 8 0	27 13 0
Girls' School . . .	5	54	39	52	.....	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
Mukhtabs . . .	11	87	61	77	.....	.....	426 0 0	426 0 0
Sanskrit Tols . . .	3	24	22	24	.....	.....	58 0 0	58 0 0
Boarding School . . .	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,026 0 0	1,026 0 0
	68	1,372	950	1,289	.....	156 10 0	2,418 11 6	2,575 5 6
Rajah's Library . . .	...	...	...	...	1,621 10 7	.....	.....	1,621 10 7
Scholarship . . .	...	...	...	...	4,753 15 1	.....	40 0 0	4,793 15 1
Direction... . .	...	...	...	...	5,963 14 2	.....	.....	5,963 14 2
Inspection . . .	...	...	...	...	5,658 6 1	.....	.....	5,658 6 1
Office Establishment . . .	...	...	...	...	1,272 0 0	.....	.....	1,272 0 0
Miscellaneous . . .	...	...	...	...	1,577 13 3	.....	.....	1,577 13 3
Private Library and Reading Clubs. . .	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	140 0 0	140 0 0
TOTAL . . .	330	9,541	5,960	9,191	56,776 5 9	4,562 3 3	15,995 6 9	77,143 15 9

TABLE B.

Name of Institution or Expense.	TOTAL DISBURSEMENT.					TOTAL RECEIPTS.		
	Monthly pay.	Pay actually drawn within the year.	Travelling allowance drawn.	Contingent upon allowance, &c. drawn.	TOTAL.	From Imperial Fund.	From Local Fund.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Superintendent of Education	...	5,330 8 2	573 6 0	...	5,903 14 2	5,903 14 2	...	5,903 14 2
Deputy Superintendents	...	1,539 15 6	1,356 8 0	168 0 0	3,064 7 6	3,064 7 6	...	3,064 7 6
Sub-Deputy Superintendents	...	479 15 10	478 14 0	84 0 0	1,042 13 10	1,042 13 10	...	1,042 13 10
Superintending Teachers' Pensions	...	1,431 9 9	...	96 0 0	1,527 9 9	1,527 9 9	...	1,527 9 9
Superintendent's office clerks, &c.	...	780 0 0	3 7 0	492 0 0	1,275 7 0	1,275 7 0	...	1,275 7 0
GRAND TOTAL					...	...	...	...
SCHOOL BUILDINGS.					REMARKS			
					BILLS PASSED			
					TOTAL			
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Library	...	1,357 11 8	1,357 11 8	...	1,357 11 8	1,357 11 8	...	1,357 11 8
Minor	...	47 10 0	47 10 0	...	47 10 0	47 10 0	...	47 10 0
V. C. Building	...	1,323 1 3	1,323 1 3	...	1,323 1 3	1,323 1 3	...	1,323 1 3
Library	...	1,739 8 2	1,739 8 2	...	1,739 8 2	1,739 8 2	...	1,739 8 2
Examiners	...	266 0 0	266 0 0	...	266 0 0	266 0 0	...	266 0 0
Office	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	30 0 0
Subordinate Officers
Raja's Library					...	...	...	...
Instruction including all the charges contained in the Broad Sheet for the Raj					...	...	...	...
New works not included under the Head, Instruction					...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges for building school houses and for school furniture, &c.					...	...	...	...
Reading School					...	...	...	...
Recreation to Examiners					...	...	...	...
Private Library and Reading Clubs					...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL					...	...	...	...

The gross expenditure of the department under different heads amounted to Rs. 77,143-15-9 against Rs. 81,010-0-8 of the preceding year. Of this total sum of Rs. 77,143-15-9, the State contributed Rs. 56,778-5-9 and the people Rs. 20,367-10 against Rs. 59,850-14-8 and Rs. 21,153-2 respectively received from the same sources in the year before.

It will also be seen that out of the Budget grant of Rs. 82,000; Rs. 59,202 only were actually expended, against Rs. 82,287 of the previous year.

252. The amount contributed by the people shows a net decrease of Rs. 785. It is noticeable that while there was a falling off of Rs. 1,547 in the contributions of the people towards the aided schools, there was an increase of Rs. 723 paid by them on account of unaided institutions.

253. The decreased expenditure under the first four heads is thus explained.

(a.) The decrease, in State expenditure is due to decreased rate of compensation for pension of the Superintendent of Education under recent rulings of the Financial Department.

(b.) Savings on account of scholarships provided for not being taken up.

(c.) It has been too much the custom to ask for sanction to expenditure on various accounts to be met from savings at the very end of the year. There were considerable savings this year, and the Superintendent wished to utilize them to provide for a lot of miscellaneous expenditure not provided in the Budget. This was disallowed except in few cases where the need was urgent, hence the saving. I am altogether in favor of a regrant to the various institutions of savings at the end of the year out of the sums realised as fees for schooling; i.e., I think that when the amount of fees collected in any school is so considerable as to effect a saving out of the aggregate of State grant, fines, and fees, that amount may be regrant to the school in question; and should the improvement prove permanent the State grant may be diminished in the following budget with a due regard to the interests of the school; but I am not in favour of spending money on alleged wants merely because there is a saving, when it is clear that had there been no saving the need must have remained unsupplied. To do so would encourage carelessness in the preparation of the Budgets, and create a tendency in the officers of the department to trust to savings for the supply of wants which ought to have been foreseen and provided for.

(d.) There was a saving of Rs. 1,472-12-11 in the expenditure on the Rajah's Library. This Library is not a public institution and should not be included in the Budget for the Educational Departments, but separately dealt with. It is an English Library and full of handsomely bound books, and only the better class of native officials are permitted to use it.

254. As regards the decrease in local income it is due to causes which have been commented upon in previous reports, and which still exist; but partly also this year to the fall in prices of staples which makes a cultivating community loath to part with their money.

255. The fee receipts deposited into the Treasury will appear from the following table, showing an increase of Rs 42-8.

Name of schools	1921-22		1922-23	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Jenkins' School	1,904	14 0	1,905	9 0
Buddar Mandal School	415	5 9	400	9 9
Boarding School for Rajas			10	0 0
	2,319	9 9	2,315	11 9

256. The following table compares the actual expenditure with the Budget estimates under all heads.

Budget head of expenditure.		Sanctioned Budget Estimate for 1882-83.			Actual expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Direction and Inspection	...	13,080	0	0	12,894	4	8
2. State Institutions	...	15,920	0	0	16,198	7	10
3. Grants-in-aid assignments	...	22,800	0	0	22,160	14	6
4. Scholarships	...	6,514	0	0	4,758	15	1
5. Miscellaneous	...	1,624	0	0	1,577	18	8
6. Rajah's Library	...	8,062	0	0	1,621	18	7
Total	...	68,000	0	0	59,202	1	6
Less receipts estimated	...	2,500	0	0	2,425	11	9
		65,500	0	0	56,776	5	9

257. Jenkins' School.—The following is a statement showing the state of the Jenkins' School on the 31st March 1883.

	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.			LANGUAGE STUDIED.		RELIGION.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Roll on the 31st March 1883.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly attendance.	English.	Sanskrit and Vernacular.	Hindoo.	Non-Hindoo.	State grant.	Local sources.	Total.	Total cost for educating each pupil.
Jenkins' School.	219	192	719	219	219	206	13	4,980 11 10	1,908 2 0	6,888 13 10	7 10 6

258. There is decrease of 19 pupils which is accounted for by the fact that a number of boys who had remained on in the school after their scholarships had expired were struck off the roll for irregular attendance and non-payment of fees. It is only diligent boys, who are likely to do credit to the institution, are allowed the privilege of free tuition. Out of a total roll call in the school of 219 boys, only 57 are Cooch Beharis. The Superintendent and Head master both complain that the school house is incapable of holding the number of pupils that have to be taught. They are inconveniently crowded and tuition suffers in consequence. The Jenkins' school cannot be enlarged, and the remedy for over crowding that commends itself to me is to weed it. I would raise the fees for all except *benayide* Cooch Beharis, not being State servants in receipt of large salaries; I would then start a sort of "Dames" school to relieve the Jenkins' school of all pupils under a certain standard, and I would make admission to the Jenkins' school conditional on passing a qualifying examination as is the case in several of the great public schools in England. The idea needs elaboration, but it suggests, I think, the only possible way of at once placing the Jenkins' school on a better footing, and raising its status, while at the same time keeping its numbers within the limits of the capabilities of the building. The only other remedy is to build another school capable of holding a larger number of pupils. The three successful candidates in the entrance examination have received scholarship of Rs. 20, 15 and 10 respectively.

255. *Normal School*.—The subjoined table shows the condition of the school on 31st March 1883.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	When established.	No. of students.			Language studied.		Religion.		Money actually received within the financial year.			Money actually expended within the financial year.
		On the 1st of March.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly attendance.	English.	Vernacular.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	State grant.	Local resources.	Total.	
Normal School	1875	24	25	21	20	36	27	3	Rs. A. P. 2,884 12 9	Rs. A. P. 80 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,884 12 9	Rs. A. P. 2,884 12 9

The total amount of expenditure Rs. 2,884-12-9 includes Rs. 80 for the Training School which was abolished with effect from the beginning of the year, but the expense of which for the month of March came upon the current year's allotments.

260. The cause of increase in the expenditure over last year was the entertainment during nine months in the year of an additional master sanctioned by the officiating Deputy Commissioner. It was also partly due to the purchase of chemicals for the chemistry class.

261. The result of examinations for the Normals and Jenkins' Schools are given in para 250 of this report. With reference to Captain Gordon's remarks in last year's report I may mention that the Assistant Inspector, whose report I have just received is not in favour of abolishing the Normal School.

262. *Model schools*.—The condition of the two model schools of the Sudder Station and of Mekligunj are summarised in the following table.

	NO. OF STUDENTS.			Language studied (Vernacular).	RELIGION.			MONEY ACTUALLY RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			Money actually spent within the financial year.
	Roll on 1st March 1883.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly attendance.		English.	Mahomedan.	Hindu.	State grant.	Local resources.	Total.	
Sudder Model	167	140	127	167	189	28	3	Rs. A. P. 2,032 0 0	Rs. A. P. 490 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,522 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,522 0 0
Mekligunj Model	134	80	121	134	94	31	3	Rs. A. P. 810 0 0	Rs. A. P. 80 15 0	Rs. A. P. 890 15 0	Rs. A. P. 890 15 0
Total	301	220	248	301	283	59	6	Rs. A. P. 2,842 0 0	Rs. A. P. 570 15 0	Rs. A. P. 3,412 15 0	Rs. A. P. 3,412 15 0

The falling off of attendance in the Sudder model school is explained by the fact that boys who pass the Primary scholarship examination are now required to enter the nearest middle class vernacular school, instead of coming to Cooch Behar. This rule, the Superintendent states, is based on a due regard to the interests of the boys as well as those of the moribund middle class schools. Exceptions are made in the case of scholars who for special reasons prefer the Sudder school.

263. The Mekligunj model school is most favorably reported on by the Superintendent. It is one of the few schools I have been able to inspect per-

sonally since my return, and I thought it would be a useful and flourishing institution. It is under officered, the staff of three teachers being quite insufficient, and to this is attributed the falling off in the average daily attendance and roll call which the above table shows. Babu Brahmo Mohun Mullick was in favour of abolishing this school in favour of the Higher Class English school at Mekligunj, his theory being that in an out of the way place competition in schools is bad, as they both spoil each other. But the Mekligunj model school is stated to fill a useful rôle in receiving all the aspiring scholars from the lower class vernacular schools, or improved pathshalas, of that part of the State. This being so, it would be a great pity to close it. In fact I would rather close the English school concerning the utility of which I have some doubts. This little model school sent up seven candidates to the last vernacular scholarship examination, of whom three passed, and one of them stands third in the general list of the Rajshye Division.

264. The following table summarises the statistics of the Boarding school for Rajguns at Cooch Behar. There is an increase of Rs. 108 in the cost of the school over last year due to the grant of an increment of salary to the Superintendent. 16 of the Boarders attend the Jenkins' school, 16 the sudder model school, and 2 the Normal school.

	When established.	Strength.			Languages studied.		Branches of Strength.						Expenditure.			Total cost for educating each child.
		Roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly attendance.	English.	Vernacular.	Kanara.	Maths.	Karjoo.	Baroom.	Total.	State grant.	Local sources.	Total.		
Boarding School	1866	54	30	84	16	79	13	14	6	1	34	Rs. A. P. 2,303 13 3	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,303 13 3	Rs. A. P. 5 18 10.	

265. *Grant-in-aid system.*—The statistics of the schools under the grant-in-aid system, as well as those which exist unaided will be found in the preceding tables, but for convenience sake I extract the following figures: The number of schools receiving aid were 257 against 262 of the previous year, showing a decrease of five. The total number of pupils in the roll call was, however, greater than in the previous year being 7,623 against 7,573. The average daily attendance, however, shows a falling off of 303, being 4,574 against 4,877. A year of cholera must always affect the attendance at the schools seriously.

266. As regards the 13 unaided schools which are reported as having come into existence, I have called for a report as to whether these schools are the result of a real local demand spontaneously emanating from the people, or whether they are simply started by local pundits without employment, or by some of the numerous vernacular scholars with a view to obtaining one of the lapsed grants. The knowledge that a grant is available, may in itself be sufficient to account for the mushroom growth of half a dozen schools, each of whose teachers may hope that he will be the one selected for State aid.

267. The return of five unaided girls' schools against three of the preceding year is purely fictitious. Grants were withdrawn from two girls' schools during the year on account of unsatisfactory progress. These two schools lingered on long enough to be returned as unaided schools on the 31st March, but are

appeared shortly afterwards. No girls' scholarships were provided for in the budget. It had not been the custom to do so; a certain number of scholarships, according to circumstances having been usually sanctioned from savings. In the girls' scholarship examination for 1881-82 nineteen girls appeared, and seventeen passed successfully, six in the first, seven in the second, and four in the third division. In the preceding year ten had passed. In July last year the Superintendent wrote to Captain Gordon for sanction to 11 scholarships of 2 rupees each to be met from savings for eleven girls out of the seventeen who had passed at the previous examination. Captain Gordon refused saying the "precedent can not be established of sanctioning charges against savings." While thoroughly agreeing with the principle thus laid down, I think the opportunity taken of inculcating it was an unfortunate one. These small scholarships of 2 rupees tenable for two years, on the nominal condition that the recipients continued their studies at home were very useful in inducing the parents of girls to allow them to attend school, and learn a little elementary education. To deprive eleven girls of the reward they thought they had earned was to discourage others from learning, and, in my opinion, not a desirable piece of economy in the interests of female education.

SECTION XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

268. The sanctioned allotment for the year was Rs 2,33,437 including Rs 15,187 transferred from the Palace Works for the improvement of the Palace ground. The total outlay during the year was Rs 1,99,323. There was thus a saving of Rs 34,114.

269. The works executed during the year are described as follows. The statement (*vide app. p. xxxiii*) will shew the expenditure under the different heads.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

270. *Additions to Printing Office.*—Two rooms, one on each side of the Printing Office, have been constructed of the same style as that of the main building. The size of each room is $23\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Total cost was Rs 5,574.

271. *Police station at Gitaldaha.*—Two mat houses, one 30×24 for the station, the other 30×18 for the guard, have been erected at a cost of Rs 326.

272. *Public Works Godown at Gitaldaha.*—This house is 30×12 . It has been constructed with corrugated iron roof and walls, and provided with a bamboo floor on wooden joists.

273. After the Mogulhat Tramway line was opened, it was considered desirable to remove the State agency from Huldibary to Gitaldaha, and this plan has necessitated the construction of the new godown. A piece of land, close to the Tramway station at Mogulhat, was obtained from the Railway authorities, and the new godown has been put up there instead of at Gitaldaha, which is too far from the station. The cost was Rs 812.

274. *Houses for native Guests.*—Two houses have been constructed in the town. Each of them is 42×32 divided into five rooms of different sizes with a portico in front 15×15 , and a verandah at the back six feet wide. The houses

have got boarded floor, lath and plaster walls, and *nurea* tiled roof resting on wooden trusses supported by sâl posts. Two mat houses have also been erected for the out offices for each building. Total cost was Rs 6,102.

275. *Improvement of the Palace ground.*—Under the orders of Government and that of the Commissioner, Dr. Kings' scheme has already been taken in hand, and the works done during the year are as follows :—

276. There was an old square tank at the back of the Deputy Commissioner's Court, which has been converted into a circular tank of 265 feet diameter to match the one existing to the east, and the earth obtained therefrom has been used in filling up a certain portion of the old tank to bring it into the circular shape, as well as several obnoxious large holes around this place. A new road has been laid out from the centre of the Deputy Commissioner's Court to the Rajbari in lieu of the present one that runs obliquely, and a portion constructed up to the bungalow occupied by the Clerk of Works. As the line runs through this bungalow it has been left unfinished for the present. Two more converging roads have also been laid out from the new line towards east and west, and they meet the main road running by the north side of the Sagurdighy at both ends of the two wings attached to the Deputy Commissioner's Court. These new roads have been completed.

277. Dr. King recommends two separate sheets of ornamental water ; one on the north, the other on the south of the Palace gate. A portion of the northern lake has been taken in hand, and excavated about 11 ft. deep ; the earth thus obtained has been utilized in filling up an old tank in front of the north wing of the Palace, a long and deep ditch between the Palace and the Bath, and several holes within this block. The old road, that forms boundary of the Palace ground on the north, has been improved, and from this a new road laid out, and partly constructed across the piece of ground on the north side of the Palace. This line runs diagonally with serpentine curves skirting part of the ornamental lake towards the Palace. Rupees 15,060 has been expended during the year under this head. The total estimated cost of Dr. King's scheme was Rs. 2,70,509.

278. *Removing Rajanders.*—There are two *anders* one of which (No. 1) has been removed, and the houses reconstructed on the new site with a bamboo enclosure about 11 ft. high around the compound. The site selected for the *ander* No 2 has also been partly enclosed with the bamboo wall, and a new sleeping house $37\frac{1}{2} \times 30$ with pucca floor erected for the Maharajah's mother. A masonry building has been constructed for the use of Maharani Kameswari. This building is 40×26 , and has got five rooms of sizes, one verandah 6 ft. wide at the back, and a portico $13-3" \times 8$ in front. There are three pieces of ground selected for the site of the *Rajander*, one of which is sufficiently high, but the other two, being rather low and full of holes, have been raised and improved for the purpose. The earth required for this was obtained by improving an old tank close to the Pooranabash, and by converting a cesspool into a tank. The cost of improving one *ander* has been debited to this work, and that of the other to the miscellaneous town improvement. The total amount estimated for this work was Rs. 14,989, of which Rs. 8,599 has been expended during the year.

279. *House of Kumar Gojendra Narayan.*—This house is 44×33 with a portico in front 20×17 , and a separate sleeping room attached 20×17 . These houses have been constructed with thatched roof on sâl posts, boarded floor, and lath and plaster walls. The portico has got pucca floor with a coat of portland cement work. A small pucca room has been built, as fire-proof for valuables. Total cost was Rs. 4,997.

280. *Room for undertrial prisoners.*—This small building is 33-9" × 24-9" with a verandah 6 feet wide. It has been built of the same style of the Fouzdarly Cutcherry. This work has been completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,230.

281. *Removal of Public offices to different buildings.*—During my absence on furlough a great deal of shifting and changing about of offices took place. The cracks in the Normal School building necessitated the removal of the school to the old buildings on the west side of the Sagurdighy, and these buildings had to be put in repair. Then it was proposed to utilize the central building, known as the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry, as a residence for the Rajah, and it was vacated, and the Deputy Commissioner's Court was held in the upper story of the Record and Printing office at the south-east corner of the square. Buildings had to be erected for the Public Works office, and for extra accommodation for the Normal School. All this necessitated an outlay of Rs. 1,603.

282. *Guard house attached to Peelkhana.*—A small house has been built with corrugated iron roof and lath and plaster walls at a cost of Rs. 178.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL.

283. There are 284½ miles of road in the State, of which 25½ miles, that were left unfinished at the end of last year, have been entirely completed, and 13½ miles of new road taken in hand during the year, the details of which will be fully described hereafter.

284. The various lines of road with their respective lengths are shewn as follows :—

	miles.
1. Emigration Road West of Cooch Behar	48
2. Emigration Road East of Cooch Behar (Dhubri Road)	19
3. Rungpore Road	22
4. Buxa Road	12
5. Bowty Road	4
6. Lowkut Road including a branch to Folimari	26
7. Cross Road from Dinhat to Mekligunj	40
8. Cross Road from Mathabhanga to Shitulkhochee	12
9. Ditto Cooch Behar to Goshanimari	14
10. Ditto Emigration Road near Patgram to Bhootan	15½
11. Kallighat road	2
12. Purbabag road	12
13. Shitai Road	6
14. Sagurdighy Road	8
15. Falacatta Road	6
16. Village Road from town to Godown	2
17. Ditto from Buxa Road to Banerwarhat	2
18. Ditto from town to Suktahat	2
19. Ditto from town to Sisabtalah Ghat	2
20. Feeder Road from Changrabanda to Mekligunj	5½
21. Ditto from Dewangunghat to the Emigration Road	8
22. Ditto from Kassabaryhat to Huldibary	2½
23. Ditto from Manikgunghat to Huldibary	8½
24. Ditto from Balarampore to Dinhat	12½
25. Ditto Extension from Toofangunghat to Lowkut Road	4½
26. Feeder Road from Chowdharihat to Dhubri and Tista Road	2
27. Ditto from Shitai hat to Durgapore	7
Total	284½

In the year 1875 the existing road mileage in the State was 118 miles only. Most of the roads were very imperfectly bridged, many water courses were

not bridged at all, and many roads could only be called fair weather roads as they were more or less impassable in times of flood. Every road in the State is now so effectually bridged, with the exception of where the large rivers are crossed by ferries, that uninterrupted communication is secured, except in the event of extraordinary floods, at all seasons of the year, and the roads are all passable even for spring carriages. In 1875 the number of running feet in bridges excluding triangular culverts was 564 only. The aggregate length of roadway of pile bridges in Cooch Behar is now 9,321 running feet.

285. The last three roads in the list given above (Numbers 25, 26, 27,) have been constructed during the year as detailed below.

(a.) *Feeder road or extension of the Balarampore Road.*—This line is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. It starts from the north side of the Kaljani river, and meets the Lowkuti road in the 12th mile. The earth work has been completed, and four wooden bridges (92 rft.) constructed. This road will open direct communications between the north-east corner, the most jungly tract of the State, and the Mogulhat Tramway.

(b.) *Chowdharihat Road.*—This road has been laid out from Chowdharihat to the Dhubri and Tista road near Bamanhat village. It is about two miles in length. The earth work has been completed, and 2 wooden bridges and one stone-ware pipe culvert constructed. This road will open and tap the south eastern part of the State, and give access to the Mogulhat Tramway Station, as it will facilitate the traffic from Chowdharihat, which is remarkable for its trade in jute.

(c.) *Road from Shitaihat to Durgapore on the border of the State.*—This line is about 12 miles in length. It was originally intended to be made from Shitaihat to Gitaldaha via Durgapore with a view to open direct communication between Shitaihat and Gitaldaha, where the Dewan was anxious to see a market established. It was thought that if mahajans settled at Gitaldaha this road would attract traffic to that place from the tobacco and jute producing districts of the State, especially if, as was hoped, the Government railway line was extended beyond the Dhurlah. But when the line from Cooch Behar to Gitaldaha was decided on, the idea of a market at Gitaldaha was given up. Besides it was extremely doubtful whether any of the Cooch Behar jute and tobacco would have crossed the Dhurlah to go to Gitaldaha when there was the Mogulhat Station on the near side of the river, and a good cart road from Shitai via Durgapore. Accordingly it was considered sufficient to make a road from Shitai to Durgapore. It is to be hoped that the Rungpore District Committee will see their way to improving communication between Durgapore and Mogulhat, as the road which we have constructed taps a country rich in tobacco, and other produce, all of which would naturally flow to Mogulhat to avoid river crossings. The bridges on this road were commenced but not finished during the year.

286. Besides the above three roads the one from Balorampore to Dinahata, that was commenced last year, has been completed with 16 wooden bridges and culverts during the year.

287. The above mentioned when finished will complete the series of eight roads, designed in two separate projects sanctioned by you at different times, to act as feeders to the N. B. State Railway. The earth work has been completed in all, and most of the bridges. A few bridges and turfing only remain to be done.

288. The total amount provided for these two projects in the Budget for the current year was Rs 52,861, of which Rs 41,667 has been expended during the year.

289. The following are the pile bridges which have been constructed during the year.

(a.) *Wooden bridge on Rashidanga Road.*—This bridge is 100 feet long divided into five spans. It has been constructed with 15 feet roadway at a cost of Rs. 3,678.

(b.) *Wooden bridge on Shitai Road.*—One pile bridge over a stream called Jotua 125 feet long with seven spans, and two more of different spans have been constructed. A portion of the road from Goshanimari temple to the bank of Singimari river about a mile in length has been raised. The amount estimated for this work was Rs. 7,762, of which Rs. 5,404 has been expended during the year.

(c.) *Wooden bridges on the Sagurdighy road.*—Three bridges of different spans have been constructed. The amount expended during the year was Rs. 1,834 out of Rs. 2,095 estimated for.

(d.) *Wooden bridges on the cross road from Patgram to Bhutan boundary.*—It being necessary to provide more waterway to this road, 60 rft. of bridges have been constructed. Total cost was Rs. 1,319.

290. *Removing and Reconstructing Gitaldoha dāk Bungalow.*—This house with three out offices has been removed and reconstructed on a new site. The original site having been washed off by the Dhurlah river the removal of these houses was indispensable. The amount expended was Rs. 646.

291. *Making a diversion from Rungpore road to Mogalhat ferry.*—A portion of the road that was running by the side of the river having been cut away it was necessary to divert the line. The total length of the diversion is 4070 s. ft., and it has been completed during the year at cost of Rs. 836.

292. *Enlarging bridges on the Emigration road.*—The following bridges between Cooch Behar and Huldibary have been enlarged during the year. The eccentricities which are natural with hill streams have necessitated these enlargements.

Tanatani bridge	...	...	20 ft.
Dhurlah bridge	...	...	20 ft.
Dhabalsuti ditto	...	...	20 ft.
Bagdogra ditto	...	...	14 ft.
Sanijan ditto	...	...	20 ft.

Besides the above, one of the culverts in 41st mile had to be enlarged a little for insufficiency of waterway originally provided. Total cost was Rs. 3,254.

293. *Wooden bridge over Jhingapuni Jheel on Lowkut road.*—A small portion of the road that was running between the Jheel and the Raydak river having been washed off, the line has been shifted a little, and a new bit of road constructed. As this new portion runsthrough one end of the Jheel, which is the outlet of a certain part of the country, it was necessary to put up a bridge of 30 ft span for the benefit of the cultivation. The amount expended for this work was Rs. 923.

294. *Enlarging Ghorghoria bridge on the Lowkut Road.*—The west bank of the stream having been cut away a little, the approach had to suffer very much. To prevent further and material damage, the bank has been sloped down

to the bed of the river with sufficient gradient, and properly sodded, and it was therefore necessary to enlarge the bridge about 20ft. The cost was Rs 631.

295. The avenues on the roads, which are still under charge of this Department, have been maintained, and the old bamboo enclosures changed with new ones. The vacancies, caused by death of the seedlings, have been filled up wherever discovered.

296. *Forest.*—The Sisu, which is a fast growing tree, and which besides is in full foliage during the hottest months of the year, is perhaps the most suitable for the purpose of road avenues. It has this disadvantage that it is lightly rooted tree, and liable to be torn out by storms. Mangoe trees do very indifferently in Cooch Behar especially on artificially raised soil. Bor, and Kadam are leafy and fast growing trees, but the latter is objectionable on account of the way in which it sheds its leaves, which lie rotting on the ground, if not removed, in large quantities. Rs 1,000, was provided in the regular budget for this item. The amount expended during the year was Rs 1,009.

297. *Metalling town roads.*—Out of $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles of road in the town including those in the Nilcooti $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles were metalled up to the end of last year, and about half a mile has been metalled during the year. Besides this a large number of bricks worth Rs. 5,156 have been purchased, and carted to the different roads proposed to be metalled. The total amount debited under this head was Rs. 6,360.

298. *Masonry culverts in the town.*—Four culverts of different spans have been constructed, and several roads provided with Ranigunge pipe at a cost of Rs. 4,050.

299. *Other Miscellaneous Improvement.*—The improvement of the bazaar site in the town, which was commenced last year, has been completed during the year. The earth required for this purpose was obtained from the old tank close to the bazaar, which has been deepened and improved, and the sides sloped and turfed. The sites around the tank have also been improved.

300. There was a small hole near the Pooranabash, a place selected for the *Rajander*, which has been enlarged, and deepened, and the earth used in raising and improving the site for the *Rajander* No. 1.

301. A new road has been opened in the northern part of the town. It is about half a mile in length. Another new road has been made between Debi-bari and the Torsha to the west of the town. The opening of this road has improved a block which was full of jungle, and the people turned out from the Palace ground and other quarters of the town taken for the State purpose, have selected house sites on both sides of this road.

302. *Railing around the Sudder Police Station.*—The compound of the Thunnah has been enclosed with a wire fence at a cost of Rs. 401.

303. The rank vegetation in the town as well as in the Palace ground has been occasionally cleared, and other miscellaneous petty improvements done.

304. Two pucca wells, one in the new market place at Cooch Behar, the other at Chowrahat on the Rungpur road, have been taken in hand. These are intended to supply good drinking water to the people. Chowrahat is a large and respectable market in the State close to Dinahata. In a country like Cooch Behar, subject to epidemic visitations of cholera at frequently recurring intervals, and especially after a dry cold season, it is a work of paramount importance to provide as far as

possible, in all places where people congregate in any number, a supply of pure drinking water accessible to all alike. Hindus are forbidden by their religion to take water from public wells which are less than 6 feet in diameter. The small wells, which are dug by the inhabitants for their private use, dry up and become contaminated in time of sickness and draught. It is therefore a work of the greatest public utility from a humane or sanitary point of view for the State, which can well afford the trifling outlay, to construct wells at all places of public resort of a sufficient depth and diameter, and with their sides protected against percolation from surface water to a sufficient depth. I hope that the few wells which have hitherto been constructed of this nature are but the prelude to many, which may be constructed hereafter throughout the State at the State expense.

305. *New Market place.*—This is a rectangular building of three sides of which the base is 112 × 31 ft., and the two parallel sides 126 × 36. The opening is to the north, and is partly blocked by a tehsil cutcherry in the same style, standing a little apart from the rectangle. On the south side there is a portico facing the large tank called “Laldighy.” The house has been constructed with corrugated iron roofs resting on wooden trusses, supported by wooden octagonal pillars. The roof has been made with two spans of 18 feet each with a valley in the middle. Brick on edge flooring has been provided for the passage, and a terrace floor with a coat of portland cement on the surface for the platform for the shops, which are 6” higher than the passage. The bazaar shed has been provided with 50 hurricane lamps procured from Bombay for light. Two metalled roads have been made within the square through the bazaar shed, and they cross each other at right angles in the middle. The total cost of this work is Re- 25,193, of which Re- 14,600 was expended in last year, and Re- 10,593 during the year. The good effects of this great improvement to the town have already made themselves felt in an increased revenue from market dues.

306. *Improvement of the Bazaar site at Huldibary.*—As the trade has gradually developed, the number of the mahajuns’ shops has increased, and to meet the demand for new sites, the extension of the bazaar compound was absolutely necessary, and a slip of land has therefore been improved for the purpose at a cost of Re- 113. This is a mere trifling instalment of expenditure which should be incurred here before long, and which may strictly be called reproductive.

307. Owing to the encroachment of the Jaldhaka river, the Sub-divisional station of Mathabhanga is liable to suffer very much from inundations in the rains. It was therefore considered necessary to have a bund along the north side of the station, and it has been done during the year. Besides two roads have been opened in the Sub-division. Total cost was Re- 817.

ANNUAL REPAIRS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

308. The usual repairs to all public buildings in the town, as well as in the Sub-divisions and Police stations, have been executed, and except in the following instances call for no remarks.

309. *Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow.*—This house was entirely rethatched during the year. Two small thatched verandahs were added, one to the octagon room, and one to the drawing room, thereby greatly increasing the coolness of the house. Zinc sheeting was put down at the base of the walls to keep out rats and vermins. Captain Gordon considered this house radically unhealthy. I do not myself think it so, but, being an old house, it requires constant looking after to keep it damp proof, and to prevent the swarms of bats and other vermins which infest Cooch Behar from becoming too obnoxious.

310. *Rajbari*.—All the existing old buildings have been thoroughly repaired with several additions and alterations, and made habitable for the Maharajah to live with the Maharani and Rajkumar. A portion of the surrounding wall at the back, which had fallen down on account of heavy rains, has been reconstructed.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

311. *Normal school*.—In addition to the usual repairs the ceilings, which were originally omitted, have been plastered in five rooms of the first and second floor. Besides the following works have been done as recommended by Major Smyth.

(1) A wall with puddled clay has been made 10ft. deep between the building and the Sagurdighy to prevent percolations of water through the foundation which, Major Smyth says, was one of the causes of the unequal settlement of the building, and of the big arches in the second floor being injured.

(2) Two big archways under the front tower have been blocked up with masonry.

312. The total amount budgeted for repairs to buildings was Rs. 16,385, of which Rs. 14,725 was expended, showing a saving of Rs. 1660. It is never possible to estimate exactly the amount of repairs necessary for each building, and considering the extraordinary repairs required in some instances I think the saving exhibited is most creditable to the Department.

COMMUNICATIONS.—REPAIRS.

313. The usual periodical repairs to the roads and bridges have been duly executed, and any wood work that was found decayed in the bridges has been removed and replaced with new.

314. In addition to the number of roads shewn above, two fair weather tracks have been repaired and maintained. One of them is about 5 miles in length; it was made last year from Bhoeskhochee to Madubbassa for the shooting party when His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to Cooch Behar in March 1882, and the other is nearly four miles long from the Emigration Road to Pundibari towards Shukhandighy, and Patlakhawah. This is an old road that was constructed during the Bhutan expedition but not maintained. The total amount expended was Rs. 12,331 out of Rs. 16,141 allotted under this head.

315. The above amount is considerably less than that of the preceding year, but to it must be added the cost of an experimental establishment, which was suggested by me in 1880, *viz.*, a permanent staff of coolies with overseers to execute petty repairs during the rains as they become necessary, and thereby prevent the roads from falling into such bad repair as is too often the case at present. The result has, I regret to say, been a failure; I was not here myself to see how it worked, but the Superintendent, in whom I have every confidence, informs me that it was impossible to get coolies to stay and work during the rains for daily wages, which they object to at any time, preferring contract work. To obtain indigenous labor for such a purpose in Cooch Behar is next door to an impossibility. It might be possible to compel the cultivator to give a certain number of days labor in the year for the repair of roads adjoining their holdings, but the plan presents difficulties.

316. *Cooch Behar Tramway*.—The greater part of the earth-work for the proposed line from the iron bridge over the old Tera to the site chosen for the station near the Jail was thrown up during the year, but the cost was not charged in the year's accounts, as it remained unadjusted.

ARTIZANS SCHOOL.

317. There were three Departments, tailors, carpenters and blacksmiths in this institution. It will be observed from the statement appended (*vide app. p. xxxvii*) that all departments were self supporting. The actual amount the State had to pay for this useful institution was Rs 1,621 on account of supervising establishment, tools and contingencies.

318. The Superintendent of Works thus reports regarding his subordinates.

Babu Kedar Nath Mojumdar, the Assistant Superintendent of Works, has efficiently discharged his duties throughout the year. At the request of Major Engledue, the Engineer-in-chief and Manager of the Northern Bengal State Railway, Baboo Keder Nath's services were lent to him to help in preparing projects for the Cooch Behar Tramway, and I am glad to say that Major Engledue has entertained a very high opinion of him. I do not think it will be out of place for me to mention the remarks made by Major Engledue in his report submitted to Government.

"Babu Kedar Nath Mojumdar has displayed great intelligence, and should the Maharajah decide on constructing the Tramway himself, I think his Assistant Superintendent of Works may safely be intrusted with its execution."

Overseer Hari Mohan Chatterjee and Sub-overseer Brojo Nath Mojumdar have performed there respective duties to my satisfaction."

Babu Ananda Behari Basu the Head-clerk of this Department has with his assistants discharged the office works in a satisfactory and efficient manner.

319. Babu Gobind Chunder Roy, is I am glad to say, in better health than when I took furlough, and appears to have plenty of good work left in him. He is an invaluable officer, and it is gratifying to find that he has under him an officer nearly as good as himself as his second in command, so that when the day, which I hope is distant, arrives, on which he gives up his office to avail himself of the pension which he has so well earned, the Maharajah may find an officer of ability, and with the local experience so much needed in Cooch Behar, ready to take the vacant portfolio.

THE COOCH BEHAR PALACE.

320. Major Mant's design in the Indo Saracenic style having been abandoned in favour of a new design by Mr. Martin in the Italian style, and the services of Messrs. Cane and Robins having been dispensed with, the contract for the whole Palace was given to Messrs. Marillier and Edwards of Calcutta, who commenced actual work in January last, a good deal of time having been spent in making preliminary arrangements.

321. Mr. Martin had shaped his design so as to utilize the foundations already put in for the East Wing, and it was stipulated in the contract, though not, in so far as I can see, under any separate or express penalty, that this wing should be finished in time for the Maharajah's installation in October 1883.

322. Notwithstanding that Messrs. Marillier and Edwards had the experience of previous contractors and of the local officers to steer by, they failed signally in their attempts at manufacturing a sufficient quantity of good bricks during an exceptionally favorable season. They have also recently failed in keeping a sufficient staff of masons and coolies to ensure a rate of progress commensurate with the fulfilment of their promise. There is now no hope that the wing can possibly be ready in time for the installation, and it will be much if the first floor be finished and roofed in.

323. The following extract from the report of Mr. Barkley, the Clerk of Works, who was appointed when Messrs. Cane and Robins left the State service, will shew the progress made:—

In preparing the design Mr. Martin has, except with slight modifications, utilized the foundations of the North Wing that had already been built; he has also added a room on the East of the wing which, besides affording more accommodation, has helped greatly in adding to the completeness and beauty of the outward appearance of the building. The execution of the work has been entrusted to Messers Marillier and Edwards of Calcutta; the preliminary arrangements for the work were commenced in October last; a good deal of time was taken up in obtaining work people, bringing up engines from Calcutta, and organizing a regular system of work, and it was not till the beginning of January that the work was properly commenced.

Mr. Martin inspected the works on the 9th April last and was satisfied that the building was being substantially and carefully carried out, and as a good start had once been made, he hoped that the work would progress rapidly. The building has been completed up to the top of plinth, and the superstructure commenced.

324. A statement showing the total expenditure on the Palace during the year with the items under different sub-headings is annexed (*vide app. p. xxxviii.*)

325. *Coach-houses and Stables.*—The design and estimate for the Coach houses and Stables, which are to be erected in connection with the Palace, have also been prepared by Mr. Martin and met with approval, but nothing can be done towards their erection till October next, as the heavy rain-fall of Cooch Behar will interfere very much with the excavating of the foundation trenches.

326. Mr. Barckley the new Clerk of Works is, apart from his professional capabilities, of which I am not a competent judge, a most hard working and conscientious officer, and if he errs at all, it is on the side of too much interference with the contractors in petty details. This, however, is more Mr. Martin's opinion than my own, and the regulation of Mr. Barkley's conduct in such matters may safely be left to that officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

327. There is little in the history of the year outside of the scope of the departmental reports to call for special notice. Captain Gordon suffered much from ill health during the year, and took furlough to England immediately on being relieved by me towards the end of December. The *annoprashan* or rice eating ceremony of the young Rajkumar was performed in January, the Maharajah and Maharani having brought their son and heir to Cooch Behar for this event. The details of the ceremony were so arranged as to satisfy the adherents of the old Hindu orthodoxy, while eliminating those portions of the rite which were offensive to the more enlightened sentiments of the Maharajah and Maharani. The Maharajah continued in Cooch Behar till after the close of the year.

328. The Lieutenant Governor paid a short visit of 24 hours' duration to Cooch Behar in September last.

329. The so-called wards institution at Krishnagur was removed during the cold weather to Bankipore in consequence of the strong feeling that prevailed among the parents of the pupils there regarding the unhealthiness of the former place. A house was secured at Bankipore at a distance of about a mile from the college with a good compound, and the boys with their tutor removed there shortly after the last winter holidays. There are 16 boys in the establishment, of whom 12 are Rajguns, 2 are Sanyals (the sons of the late Dewan of Cooch Behar,) and two are Mustafis. The last four are Wards of the State, and their education is defrayed from their estates or allowances. As regards the young Rajguns who are thus being educated at State cost, their future appears to me to open out a question of great difficulty. Naturally the Maharajah wishes, and doubtless the young Kumars themselves expect, that when they come to years of discretion they may be utilized as members of the administrative body, and assist their relative and chief in the task of governing the State according to their various capacities. But if this is to be so, then I feel certain that the education they are at present receiving is altogether inadequate to their effectual training. I have alluded in the early part of this report to the danger which I believed to exist in the possibility of members of the ruling family obtaining posts in the administration for which they are unfitted. The objections to such a state of things are too manifest to need enumeration, and the subject is perhaps too delicate a one for the pages of an annual report. My own idea is that the employment of Rajguns in civil and executive functions should be conditional on their being as fully qualified for the post they may be appointed to as any obtainable candidate. Unfortunately the records of their past history as a class show them to have been mostly narrow minded and self indulgent, and gifted with few intellectual attainments or capabilities. With the exception of the two Gojendros, who were educated with the Maharajah himself, all of those who have recently finished their education have disappointed our expectations. Among those now at the institution at Bankipore there are, I fear, none left of very superior intelligence. The brightest and most intelligent of them died at Benares last January. They pay a long annual visit to Cooch Behar every year during which time they are subject to family influences of a kind more calculated to foster in them exaggerated ideas of their own rank and importance than to conduce to their moral improvement. It would be better for the Maharajah to insist on a residence of two or three years in England, to complete their education, as a preliminary for such Kumars as have sufficient natural abilities, and are ambitious of State employment. This has produced such good result in the case of the two Gojendros that I feel sure the experiment might safely be tried on a more extensive scale, if only the Maharajah does not object to the expense. For others, moderate allowances, and the life of a country gentleman appears the only alternative; few if any of them have any private property at all. They are pensioners on the State, and consider, and therein lies the danger, that they have an hereditary right to far more than they at present enjoy. Their future status is I consider one of the most difficult problems which the Maharajah and his advisers will have to solve.

330. *Notice of officers.*—Among the heads of departments the Dewan Babu Calica Dass Dutt, and Babu Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty the Fouzdary Ahilkar deserve special mention for the able conduct of their duties during the year.

331. Babu Gopal Chunder Ghose, Head Accountant of the Treasury and Superintendent of the Printing Press continues also to deserve the encomiums passed on him in previous reports.

332. Captain Gordon having concluded his report of last year with an expression of his opinion regarding the two senior clerks of the Deputy Commissioner's office, I think it only fair to the Head Clerk and Sheristadar Babu Karuna Nidhan Palit to state that I do not agree with the officiating Deputy Commissioner in his estimate of the relative merits of the two officers. Babu Karuna Nidhan Palit was in very bad health when Captain Gordon took charge and took medical leave shortly after. He has rejoined his post in good health. He is, apart from his deafness, which is a minor evil, an exceptionally able clerk, and one who can be thoroughly depended upon, his honesty and integrity being unimpeachable.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. T. DALTON,

Deputy Commissioner.

THE

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

COOCH BEHAR STATE

FOR



THE YEAR 1882-83.

COOCH BEHAR:

PRINTED AT THE COOCH BEHAR STATE PRESS.

1883

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MALCUTCHERY No. 1.—Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue (Mal) for the year 1882-83.

Name of Mal.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			REMISSIONS.			BALANCES.			PAID IN EXCESS.		
	Present year.		TOTAL.	Present year.		TOTAL.	Present year.		TOTAL.	Present year.		TOTAL.	Present year.		TOTAL.
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	
Balance payable by settled of Malcutchery Mal.	7,082	10 5	0 3 5	7,082	13 10	7,081	11 4	0 3 5	7,081	14 9	7,081	14 9	7,081	14 9	7,081
Balance not previously added...	3,23,758	3 4	2,77,399	7 1	11,11,077	10 5	7,43,530	11 0	69,769	9 9	8,12,400	4 9	1,789	2 1	8,12,400
TOTAL	3,30,790	13 9	2,77,399	10 6	11,18,090	8 3	7,43,532	6 4	69,769	13 2	8,12,403	3 6	1,789	2 1	8,12,403
Synal Mal.	40,319	10 6	22,497	0 11	62,716	11 5	31,780	7 2	8,817	3 5	40,697	10 7	68	0 0	40,697
GRAND TOTAL	3,71,109	8 3	2,99,796	11 5	11,80,807	3 8	7,75,312	13 6	78,587	0 7	8,60,603	14 1	1,857	2 1	8,60,603

EXPLANATIONS.

(a).—The total demand for the year is Rs. 8,81,010-3-3 against Rs. 8,83,638-12-8 of the previous year. The gross increase amounts to Rs. 6,548-3-7 and decrease to Rs. 2,628-4-6. Details are given below:—

INCREASE.

	Rs.	A. P.
Increase attributable to resumption of Jotes, formally relinquished	1,001	8 6
Ditto ditto resumption of Jotes resumed in previous years	2,898	13 7
Ditto ditto resumption of Synal Mal.	2,648	13 6
TOTAL	6,548	3 7

(b).—The total balance shown as due at the close of 1881-82

While the arrears brought forward in this statement amount to

There is thus a net increase of Rs.

(c).—The total collections include excess payments (Faul) which form no part of the demand. These payments should therefore be deducted from the collections in order to arrive at the correct balance.

(d).—The Commissioner's letters Nos. 70 and 64, dated 6th May 1883 and 25th May 1883 respectively.

(e).—Detailed explanations about the balances due out of the total demand are given in the Report.

DEWAN'S OFFICE, COOCH BEHAR,
The 22nd May 1882.

(Sd.) CALICA Doss DUTT,
Dewan of Cooch Behar.

DECREASE.

	Rs.	A. P.
Decrease owing to resumption of defaulting Jotes (sanctioned by Commissioner's letters No. 70 dated 6th May 1882)	2,889	8 4
Ditto ditto (sanctioned by Commissioner's No. 54, dated 26th May 1883)	1,454	2 5
Ditto owing to dilution	636	2 7
Ditto on account of lands taken up by the State for public purposes	871	2 5
Ditto owing to other causes detailed in Statement submitted to the authorities	612	8 6
Ditto ditto to relinquishment of Jotes	1,107	3 6
Ditto ditto to reduction in Juma of Synal Mal.	1,802	13 3
Ditto ditto to non-settlement of Synal Mal.	54	0 0
TOTAL	9,176	8 9

Deduct Increase

Net Decrease

Increase attributable to the resumption of relinquished and resumed Jotes with retrospective effect	2,737	10 2
Ditto ditto of Synal Mal.	210	0 0
TOTAL	2,947	10 2

MALCUTCHERY No. II.—Statement of Demands, Collections and Balances of Land Revenue (Debutter), for the year 1882-83.

NAME OF MEHAL.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			• REMISSIONS.			BALANCES.			PAID IN EXCESS.		
	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.	Present year.	Previous year.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Estates permanently settled or Mokurree mehal.	40 3 5	.....	40 3 5	40 3 5	.....	40 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Estates not permanently settled ..	83,053 8 6	24,119 15 6	1,06,173 8 0	73,212 0 0	6,907 10 10	80,119 10 10	337 4 3	3,382 4 10	3,708 9 1	9,683 4 1	12,334 1 10	22,519 5 11	170 15 10	4 2 0	175 1 10
TOTAL ..	83,093 11 11	24,119 15 6	1,06,312 11 5	73,252 3 5	6,907 10 10	80,159 14 3	337 4 3	3,382 4 10	3,708 9 1	9,683 4 1	12,334 1 10	22,519 5 11	170 15 10	4 2 0	175 1 10
Syrat Mehals ..	2,478 0 0	2,847 2 7	6,325 2 7	2,495 3 0	984 0 6	3,479 3 6	.....	330 15 3	330 15 3	983 5 0	1,542 2 10	2,277 7 10	2 8 0	.....	2 8 0
GRAND TOTAL ..	85,571 11 11	26,967 2 1	1,12,638 14 0	75,747 6 5	7,891 11 4	83,639 1 9	337 4 3	3,703 4 1	4,038 3 4	10,670 9 1	14,376 4 8	24,946 13 9	173 7 10	4 2 0	177 9 10

(c)—The total demand for the year is Rupees 86,571-11-11 against Rupees 87,500-1-1 of the previous year. The gross increase amounts to Rupees 771-0-3 and decrease to Rupees 1,094-5-3; the net decrease thus amounts to Rupees 223-5-2. Details are given below:—

INCREASE.

Increase attributable to re-settlement of Jotes formally relinquished ..	Rs. A. P.
Ditto ..	413 2 7
Ditto ..	264 5 8
Ditto ..	98 8 0
Total ..	771 0 3

(b)—The total balance shown at the close of 1881-82
While the arrears brought forward in this statement amount to
There is thus a net increase of Rs. .. 116 0 3

DECREASE.

Decrease owing to resumption of defaulting jotes sanctioned by Commissioner's letter No. 70 dated the 24th May 1882 ..	Rs. A. P.
Ditto ..	582 4 11
Ditto on account of lands taken up by the State for public purposes ..	115 13 0
Ditto owing to division ..	239 0 0
Ditto to formal relinquishment of jotes ..	239 0 0
Ditto to reduction in Jammas of Syrat Mehals ..	1,689 5 5
Total ..	2,865 13 6
Deduct increase ..	771 0 3
Net decrease ..	2,094 5 3
Increase attributable to the resettlement of resumed and relinquished jotes with retrospective effect ..	109 0 3
Ditto ..	7 0 0
Total ..	116 0 3

(c)—The total collections include excess payments (Payal) which form no part of the demand. These payments should therefore be deducted from the collections in order to strike correctly the balance.
(d)—The Commissioner's letters Nos. 70 and 54 dated 24th May 1882 and 24th May 1883 respectively.
(e)—Detailed explanations about the balances due out of the total demand are given in the Report.

CALICA DOSS PUTT,
Deewan of Cooch Behar.

M ALCUTCHERY.—Statement shewing the number of Miscellaneous cases instituted and decided during the year 1882-83.

NATURE OF CASES.	INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.			CASES DECIDED.												PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF CASES PENDING FROM				REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Original Institution.	Cases revived.	TOTAL.	DECEDED.				DISMISSED.				Cases in which judgments are passed.	Struck off on default.	No. of plaints rejected.	Cases compromised.	Cases withdrawn.	GRAND TOTAL.	Decided by Dewan Baboo Calcutt Doss Dutt, Jai Bahadur.	Decided by Baboo Purna Nath Dutt, Naid Ahlikar, Moulachary.	Decided by Baboo Shikha Nath Banerjee, Additional Naid Ahlikar, Sudder.	Decided by Baboo Kailash Nath Mookerjee, Naid Ahlikar, Sudder.	Decided by Baboo Radhika Lal Shome, Naid Ahlikar, Moulachary.	Decided by Baboo Hari Das Mookerjee, Naid Ahlikar, Mahabharata.		Decided by Baboo Gopal Chander Sircar, Naid Ahlikar, Dindia.	Decided by Kumar Rangia Narain, Naid Ahlikar, Dindia.	Decided by Baboo Ramchandra Prasad, Additional Naid Ahlikar, Dindia.	Original Institution.	Cases revived.	TOTAL.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
				On merits.	Ex parte.	According to admission.	TOTAL.	On merits.	Ex parte.	TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Execution of decree cases	498	1,756	2,254	189	1,113	23	1,335	1	1	2	1,337	1,137	2	84	2,549	3	886	5	300	344	599	490	32	289	145	534	

* This case remained pending for a long time because the validity of the sale of the defendant's property was called in question and the matter had to be decided by different Courts. The case has since been disposed of.

CALICD DOSS CUTT,
Dewan of Cooch Behar.

NEZARUT.—COOCH BEHAR STATE.

TABLE No. I.—Statement shewing the disbursements in different Courts for the year 1882-83.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PEONS SANCTIONED.				MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PEONS EMPLOYED.				DISBURSEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF										TOTAL.
	Salaried Rs. 7.	Salaried Rs. 6.	Salaried Rs. 5.	Salaried Rs. 7.	Salaried Rs. 6.	Salaried Rs. 5.	Peons.			Nail.	Nail Nazirs.	Buxes.	Contingencies.						
							Salaried Rs. 7.	Salaried Rs. 6.	Salaried Rs. 5.										
Deputy Commissioner's Office Other offices in the Sudder Station... Sub-Division Dinahata Ditto Mathabhanga Ditto Mekligunj	20	40	80	2	1	4	168	72	240	358	838 0 0				
				13	30	52	1,082	2,143	2,696	1,495	1,076	.....	77	8,569 0 0				
				2	5	14	168	344	568	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080 0 0	
				2	3	14	168	214	799	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,181 0 0	
				1	1	12	84	70	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	770 0 0	
TOTAL	(a) 20	40	80	20	40	(b) 96	1,670	2,843	4,919	1,495	1,484	.....	77	12,438 0 0				

(a)—No special number was sanctioned for each Mofussil office. The peons actually required are sent to each office from the Head-quarters.

(b)—This includes 16 Ticca peons, the permanent number is 140.

(Sd.)

CALICA DOSS DATT,

Deputy of Cooch Behar.

NEZARUT.—COOCH BEHAR STATE.

TABLE No. II.—Statement shewing the occupation and earnings of peons in the different Courts of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1882-83.

NAME OF COURT.	TOTAL NO. OF PROCESSES SERVED FREE OF COST.		NUMBER OF PROCESSES FOR THE SERVICE OF WHICH FEES ARE REALIZED.													NUMBER OF JOURNEYS MADE WITH.						Total distance travelled.					
	Processes for which		Total.													Total.											
	No fees are ever to be charged.	Fees are to be realized afterwards.	Amount shown in the Nazarat Book.													More than three processes.											
																Journey.											
				At the rate of 8 annas.	At the rate of 12 annas.	At the rate of 1 Rupee.	At the rate of Re. 1-4.	At the rate of Re. 1-8.	At the rate of Re. 1-12.	At the rate of Rs. 2.	At the rate of Rs. 2-4.	At the rate of Rs. 2-8.	At the rate of Rs. 3-4.	At the rate of Rs. 3-12.	Number of days for which demurrage is charged.	Number of processes paid for.		One process.	Two processes.	Three processes.		26	108	305		3,380	
Deputy Commissioner's Office	155	...	55	...	35	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	182	8	0	45	18	19	26	108	305	3,380
Other Offices in the Sudder Station...	8,062	1,833	5,102	211	6,898	52	44	10	2,201	4	7	1	3	510	14,533	14,326	4	0	179	145	194	1,741	2,259	19,428	1,23,170		
Sub-division Dinahata	1,004	868	2,608	56	3,716	57	29	15	164	...	...	...	...	145	6,645	5,567	4	0	102	44	5	345	496	8,517	27,564		
Ditto Mathabhangs	869	628	1,977	115	4,913	16	27	4	390	2	1	...	...	112	7,445	6,870	4	0	6	6	4	353	369	8,942	38,180		
Ditto Mekliganj	596	600	1,036	54	1,991	10	9	4	302	...	...	...	...	148	3,406	3,222	4	0	76	39	98	262	415	4,602	27,329		
TOTAL	(a) 5,686	(b) 3,929	10,778	436	17,553	185	109	33	3,117	6	8	1	3	910	92,179	30,168	8	0	408	252	260	2,727	3,647	41,794	(c) 2,14,623		

(a)—All Istahars for the settlement of Syrat Mehals, Poonnya Wakas and other processes, in the service of which the State was interested, had to be served free of cost.
 (b)—In cases for realization of arrears of revenue the fees for the service of processes cannot very often be promptly realised from the defaulters. Such processes are shown in this column, while those for which fees are promptly recovered are entered in the following columns. The fees subsequently recovered for processes entered here cannot conveniently be shown in the Nasir's books. It will be observed that the value of Peon-fee Stamps credited in the Treasury is Rupees 32,600; while the earnings, as shown in the statement, amount to Rupees 30,168-8-0; the difference of Rupees 2,431-8-0 includes fees realised for processes shown in this column.

(c)—The total distance shown here does not give an exact idea of the actual work performed by the peons employed in the Nezarut; for, besides the service of processes, a large quantity of miscellaneous work, which cannot conveniently be shown in this statement, had to be done by them. They have to guard offices, remain in attendance at different Courts, serve often as messengers, and perform other miscellaneous work. After making the necessary calculations, it is found that in the average 141 peons were employed during the year; of these 46 had to be employed in performing miscellaneous work, which cannot be shown in this statement. The number, employed in serving processes, was therefore 95. Dividing the total distance by this number, the distance, travelled by each peon during the year, is found to be 2,349 miles; the distance travelled by a peon each month was therefore 188 miles in the average.

(Sd.) CALICA DOSS DATT,
 Dewan of Cooch Behar.

STATEMENT of Demands, Collections and Remissions of Balances of Excise Revenue for the year 1882-83.

EXCISABLE ARTICLES.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			BALANCE.			
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	REMISSIONS.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
Tax of out-still shops of country spirit ...	Rs. A. P. 18,959 15 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 18,959 15 0	Rs. A. P. 18,959 15 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 18,959 15 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
License fees of imported liquor-shops ...	192 0 0	.....	192 0 0	192 0 0	.....	192 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty on ganja ...	12,964 14 9	.....	12,964 14 9	12,964 14 9	.....	12,964 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
License fees of ganja shops ...	12,124 7 6	.....	12,124 7 6	12,124 7 6	.....	12,124 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto madat ...	672 0 0	.....	672 0 0	672 0 0	.....	672 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto tari ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ditto charas ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty on opium ...	17,468 0 0	.....	17,468 0 0	17,468 0 0	.....	17,468 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous collections ...	94 6 9	.....	94 6 9	94 6 9	.....	94 6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty on imported spirit ...	927 6 0	.....	927 6 0	927 6 0	.....	927 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	68,408 2 0	.....	68,408 2 0	68,408 2 0	.....	68,408 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

COOCH BEHAR, EXCISE OFFICE.

The 21st April 1883.

(Sd.) CALICA DOSS DUTT,

Deewan of Cooch Behar.

Statement of the Stamp Revenue of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1882-83.

PARTICULARS.	JUDICIAL STAMPS.		DOCUMENTARY STAMPS.		COURT-FEE STAMPS.		TOTAL.	Commission to vendors.	Net amount credited.	Duty on unstamped paper.	Fines and penalties.	GRAND TOTAL.
	With commission.	Without commission.	With commission.	Without commission.	With commission.	Without commission.						
Sold at the Sudder Office.	Rs. A. P. 31,500 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,914 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11,525 0 0	Rs. A. P. 196 0 0	Rs. A. P. 15,875 0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 61,010 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,767 0 0	Rs. A. P. 59,243 0 0	Rs. A. P. 16.10 0	Rs. A. P. 1 4 0	Rs. A. P. 59,260 14 0
Ditto at Comr.'s office ...	.....	20 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 8 0	.....	20 8 0	.....	.....	20 8 0
Ditto at Dinbata	12,600 0 0	.....	6,500 0 0	.....	5,975 0 0	.....	25,075 0 0	752 4 0	24,322 12 0	.....	.....	24,322 12 0
Ditto at Mathabhangra...	15,425 0 0	.....	6,700 0 0	.....	7,200 0 0	.....	29,325 0 0	879 12 0	28,445 4 0	.....	.....	28,445 4 0
Ditto at Makligunj ...	9,435 0 0	.....	3,425 0 0	.....	3,550 0 0	.....	16,400 0 0	492 0 0	15,908 0 0	.....	.....	15,908 0 0
Total ...	68,960 0 0	1,934 8 0	28,150 0 0	196 0 0	32,600 0 0	1,31,830 8 0	3,891 0 0	1,27,939 8 0	16.10 0	1 4 0	1,27,957 8 0

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(Sd.) CALICA DOSS DUTT, Dewan
Treasury Officer.

No. I.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Cooch Behar State Treasuries for the year ending 31st March, 1883.

REVENUE.	Regular Estimate 1882-83.	Account for 1882-83.	DIFFERENCE.		EXPENDITURE.	Regular Estimate 1882-83.	Account for 1882-83.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
I—Land Revenue	8,88,000	8,65,168	.....	22,832	1. House-hold expenses and maintenance of Rajah and Family.	3,85,249	Rs. 8,77,667	Rs.	Rs. 7,582
II—Stamps	1,10,000	1,31,853	21,853	.....	2. Land Revenue	1,29,035	1,24,458	.....	4,577
III—Interest on Invested capital	96,536	98,983	2,447	.....	3. Education, Science and Arts	63,000	60,490	.....	2,510
IV—Debutter	87,100	83,551	.....	3,549	4. Law and Justice	56,742	54,782	.....	2,010
V—Miscellaneous	93,500	41,382	7,882	.....	5. Administration	50,896	49,171	.....	1,725
VI—Excise	60,000	63,403	8,403	.....	6. Jail...	17,204	17,959	.....	.....
VII—Law and Justice	8,650	11,701	3,051	.....	7. Police	51,567	50,112	.....	1,455
VIII—Jail	9,000	4,295	.....	4,705	8. Military	22,823	19,505	.....	3,318
IX—Registration	6,000	6,882	882	.....	9. Miscellaneous	1,26,460	1,16,671	.....	9,789
X—Education, Science and Arts	2,500	2,430	.....	70	10. Pensions and other Charitable allowances.	30,437	28,325	.....	2,112
XI—Public Works	3,000	22,045	13,015	.....	11. Debutter	38,641	85,564	.....	3,077
Total Rupees (Revenue)	18,10,286	13,31,663	21,377	.....	12. Medical	25,909	24,398	.....	1,511
Deficit	93,649	.....	.....	.....	13. Registration	8,044	3,144	.....	.....
					14. Excise	7,888	6,995	.....	893
					15. Printing and Stamp charges	16,724	16,963	.....	.....
					Total	10,25,619	9,85,554	.....	40,065
					16. Public Works	3,78,816	2,50,826	.....	1,27,490
					Total of Expenditure	14,03,935	12,36,380	.....	1,67,555
					Surplus	.....	95,283	.....	.....

Cooch Behar, Audit Office;
May 17th, 1883.

TARA CHURN CHATTERJEE,
Auditor.

No. II.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Cooch Behar State Treasuries for 1882-83.

RECEIPTS SERVICE HEADS.	Regular estimate 1882-83.	Accounts for 1882-83.	DIFFERENCES.		DISBURSEMENT SERVICE HEADS.	Regular estimate 1882-83.	Accounts for 1882-83.	DIFFERENCES.	
			Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
I—Cash balance ...	Rs. 5,84,739	Rs. 5,84,739	.....	Rs.	1. State Expenditure (as per statement No. 1) ...	14,03,935	Rs. 12,36,380	Rs.	Rs. 1,67,555
II—State Revenue as per statement No. I ...	18,10,286	13,31,663	21,377	.....	2. Government of Bengal ...	2,75,000	3,16,067	41,067	.....
III—Government of Bengal ...	3,00,000	3,31,537	31,537	.....	3. Darjeeling capital account ...	1,10,000	1,40,847	30,847	.....
IV—Jogendra Deb Roychoudhury ...	15,100	12,451	.....	2,649	4. Darjeeling Girl school ...	22,000	26,000	4,000	.....
V—Moharane Kamesworee ...	1,800	1,800	.....	.....	5. Dalai Dasa and others ...	.....	306	306	.....
VI—Minor Sollimulla ...	500	400	.....	100	6. Bhabanee Ram Bhattacharjee and Nitya Mayee Debi ...	.....	5,500	5,500	.....
VII—Wards Ganga Prosad & brothers ...	600	651	51	.....	7. Chowkedar Tax ...	2,052	2,088	.....	14
VIII—Doylei Das and others ...	125	290	165	.....	8. Pound Fund ...	6,220	6,067	.....	133
IX—Bisessur Nath Sing Kessaldar ...	5,000	2,215	.....	2,785	9. Revenue deposit ...	35,000	46,420	11,420	.....
X—Kamarpookoor Wards Estate ...	2,000	4,000	2,000	.....	10. Judicial deposit ...	19,000	14,996	.....	4,004
XI—Local Shop-keepers ...	200	320	120	.....	11. General deposit ...	10,000	7,285	.....	2,715
XII—Darjeeling Club ...	3,000	.....	.....	3,000	12. Advances recoverable ...	2,25,000	3,01,937	76,937	.....
XIII—Darjeeling Municipality ...	4,000	5,500	1,500	.....	13. Permanent advances ...	.....	370	370	.....
XIV—Bhubaneswary Aye ...	120	110	.....	10	14. Suspense account ...	500	3,385	2,885	.....
XV—Darjeeling Girl school ...	100	211	111	.....	15. Remittance account ...	3,00,000	5,75,440	2,75,440	.....
XVI—Khetter Mohun Roy for Hurlal Gossami ...	11,000	.....	.....	11,000	16. Balance ...	4,16,135	5,75,383	1,63,248	.....
XVII—Nisha Dasa ...	100	117	17	.....				
XVIII—Chowkedar Tax ...	2,072	2,069	.....	3					
XIX—Pound Fund ...	6,600	4,625	.....	1,975					
XX—Revenue deposit ...	60,000	40,082	.....	9,918					
XXI—Judicial deposit ...	16,000	12,425	.....	3,575					
XXII—General deposit ...	10,000	43,127	33,127	.....				
XXIII—Advances recoverable ...	2,00,000	3,37,986	1,37,986	.....				
XXIV—Ballion account ...	1,000	.....	.....	422					
XXV—Suspense account ...	500	1,682	1,182	.....				
XXVI—Remittance account ...	3,00,000	5,43,863	2,43,863	.....				
Total rupees ...	28,24,842	32,62,441	4,37,599	.....	Total rupees ...	28,24,842	32,62,441	4,37,599	.....

TARA CHUBEN CHATTERJEE,
Auditor.

COOCH BEHAR AUDIT OFFICE,
The 11th May 1883.

No. III.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Cooch Behar State for 1882-

ASSETS.	Amount due to the State.	LIABILITIES.		Amount due by the State.
I.—Trust for Annundamoyee Rajcumari	1—Government of Bengal ...	Ra. 61,832
II.—Loan to Private parties	2—Deposits ...	1,02,310
III.—Government Securities	3—Local Funds	12,793
IV.—Shares	4—Bullion Account	10,289
V.—Five per cent Debenture of Himalya Railway		
VI.—Darjeeling Capital Account		
VII.—Suspense Account		
VIII.—Advance Account		
IX.—Permanent Advance		
X.—Remittance Account		
XI.—Treasury balance		
Total Rupees	34,55,169	Total Rupees		1,87,224

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COOCH BEHAR AUDIT OFFICE,

The 17th May 1883.

TARA CHURN CHATTERJEE,

Auditor.

Statement shewing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of Cooch Behar during the year 1882-83.

(Sd.) **RAM CHUNDER GHOSE,**
Deputy Ahilkar

No. 3.—(HIGH COURT No. 8.)

Statement shewing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in Cooch Behar for the year 1882-83.

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex parte.	Dismissed ex parte.	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.				Referred to arbitration.
													Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.	m.	d.	
DEWANY AHILKAR—	82	1,383	41	1,506	770	...	45	2	46	130	266	...	101	32	622	114	52	29	m. 4	d. 9	0	22	...
By Baboo Ram Chunder Ghosh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	m. 5	d. 21	1	7	...
ASSISTANT AHILKAR—	92	15	366	473	9	...	88	1	2	51	139	...	51	18	350	114	19	47	m. 5	d. 21	1	7	...
By Kumar Rangula Narayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	1	2	47	136	...	50	18	342	...	...	...	m. 5	d. 21	1	7	...
By Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	2	26	37	...	38	18	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ADDITIONAL NAIB AHILKAR—	33	14	412	459	30	...	87	...	3	67	75	...	71	31	334	95	29	21	m. 3	d. 16	1	7	...
By Baboo Shitanath Banerjee	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	13	13	...	16	7	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Krishna Dhana Banerjee	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	28	25	...	17	6	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Kumar Rangula Narayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	8	15	...	2	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NAIB AHILKAR DINHATA—	117	753	...	870	3	...	179	4	18	62	263	17	74	22	643	224	74	89	m. 6	d. 24	2	13	...
By Baboo Grish Chandra Sircar	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	3	17	54	248	17	57	17	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Ramesur Pramanick	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	15	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DITTO MATHABHANGA—	63	810	...	873	4	1	195	4	20	88	331	13	99	50	801	68	11	9	m. 4	d. 10	1	3	...
DITTO MULLIGUNJ—	30	861	...	391	3	...	102	7	15	54	100	...	53	21	352	36	9	8	m. 3	d. 15	0	22	...
TOTAL	417	3,336	819	4,572	819	5	696	18	104	452	1,174	30	449	174	3,102	651	194	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

(Sd.) RAM CHUNDER GHOSE,
Deputy Ahilkar.

No. 4. —(HIGH COURT No. 10.)
Statement shewing the execution of decrees of Civil Courts of Coach Behar for the year 1882-83.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREES.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of March 1883.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	NATURE AND NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.						REMARKS.
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by trans-fer.	Total.					Movable property.		Immovable property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of procedure.		
									Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.			
DEWANY AHILKAR ...	84	1,320	.....	1,404	145	1,127	132	19	317	217	194	437	250	.....
ASSISTANT NAIB AHILKAR...	98	90	200	388	72	201	115	7	91	42	15	97	31	.....
Baboo Shitanath Banerjee ...	...	22	122	191	10	30	56	7	48	19	13	56	12	.....
ADDITIONAL NAIB AHILKAR	47				38	97									
Baboo Kedar Nath Mukerjee					20	42									
" Krishna Dhana Banerjee					8	25									
DINAHATA NAIB AHILKAR ...	141	403	.....	544	155	221	168	25	56	142	145	278	177	.....
MATNABHANGA Do. ...	46	553	1	580	149	367	64	14	29	314	39	116	91	.....
METRIQUES Do. ...	26	298	3	327	107	184	36	7	70	108	74	135	60	.....
TOTAL ...	442	2,666	326	3,434	666	2,197	571	79	611	842	480	1,119	621	.....

(Sd.) RAM CHUNDER GHOSE,
Dewan Ahilkar.

(XV)

No. 5.—(HIGH COURT No. 7.)

Statement shewing value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cooch Behar for the year 1882-83.

VALUE OF SUITS.				1	2	3	4	5	6	VALUE OF SUITS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
				NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
				Mekliganj.	Mathabanga.	Dinhata.	Assistant's Court.	Additional Naib Ahlikar's Court.	Dewan Ahlikar's Court.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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(Sd.) RAM CHUNDER GHOSE,

Dewan Ahilkar.

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CIVIL No. 7.

Statement shewing the prisoners admitted in the Civil Jail and released during the year 1882-83.

	Number remaining at the end of March 1882.	Number admitted during the year.	Total.	Released.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.	Number remaining at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Cooch Behar Civil Jail ...	8	82	90	79	.....	.....	79	11	

(Sd.) RAM CHUNDER GHOSE,
Dewany Ahilkar.

*Statement shewing the punishment inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the
State of Cooch Behar.*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												
	Death.	TRANSPOR- TATION.		Penal servitude.	IMPRISONMENT.			Forfeiture of property.	FINE.		WHIPPING.		
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.		In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.			
											With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Court of Sessions		5				9	1		4				
Fouzdary Ahilkar, Baboo Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty						49			16	70	1		
Offg. ditto Baboo Satya Charan Mookerjee						1	1		1	25		1	
Naib Ahilkar, Babu Priya Nath Datta...										4			
Naib Ahilkar, Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee						11				86			
Offg. ditto ditto Babu Sita Nath Banerjee						6			1	67			
Offg. ditto ditto Baboo Krishnachona Banerjee						7	3		1	12			
Naib Ahilkar Kumar Rungila Narain..						17			2	29			
Ditto ditto Kumar Keshub Narain..						23			9	267			
Ditto ditto, Mekligunj						34	1		15	91			
Ditto ditto, Mathabhanga						93			68	143			
Ditto ditto, Dinhata						73	1		29	87			
TOTAL		5				323	7		146	911	1	1	

Statement shewing the punishment inflicted by various criminal

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			DETAIL OF						
	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	FINE.						
				Rupess 10 and under.	Rupess 50 and under.	Rupess 100 and under.	Rupess 500 and under.	Rupess 1,000 and under.	Above 1,000 rupess.	Total amount of fines.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
										Rs. A. P.
Court of Sessions ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	...	...	280 0 0
Fouzdary Ahilkar, Baboo Jadub Chunder Chuckerbutty ... ..	.....	.....	4	64	21	.....	1	...	...	1,012 2 0
Offg. ditto Baboo Satya Charan Mookerjee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	1	...	659 0 0
Naib Ahilkar, Babu Priya Nath Datta... ..	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	...	...	23 0 0
Ditto ditto Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	85	1	.....	.....	...	...	377 0 0
Offg. ditto ditto Baboo Sita Nath Banerjee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	...	...	136 0 0
Offg. ditto ditto Boboo Krishnachona Banerjee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	5	5	3	.....	...	...	258 0 0
Naib Ahilkar Kumar Rungila Narain... ..	.....	.....	.....	55	6	.....	.....	...	...	298 8 0
Ditto ditto Kumar Keshub Narain.. ..	.....	.....	.....	248	28	.....	.....	...	...	1,041 8 0
Ditto ditto, of Mekligunj ... ..	.....	24	.....	87	19	.....	.....	...	...	739 0 0
Ditto ditto, of Mathabhanga ... ..	.....	.....	1	169	41	1	.....	...	...	1,943 8 0
Ditto ditto, of Dinahata	2	.....	.....	56	60	.....	.....	...	...	1,494 12 0
TOTAL	2	24	5	865	184	4	3	1	...	8,262 6 0

tribunals in the State of Cooch Behar.—(Concluded.)

PUNISHMENT.

Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
		15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years.		10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
		Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.													
171 5 0	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	5	.....	...	...	...
798 0 9	285 0 0	2	.....	25	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...
55 12 0	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...
23 0 0	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
328 5 0	69 0 0	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
126 0 0	9 0 0	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
168 0 0	35 0 0	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
259 8 0	91 0 0	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
979 15 10	219 0 0	13	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
736 8 0	5 15 0	4	.....	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,630 2 0	135 0 0	52	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
1,474 3 4	187 0 6	24	1	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
6,760 11 11	1,613 15 6	112	5	179	2	25	.....	7	.....	5	.....	1	1	...

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISH-ABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										
			Average number reported during five prece- ding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under Section 111 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.					Number of cases in Volumes VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.
							By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on com- plaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a		
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119.....	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.											
2	131 to 136, 138....	Offences relating to Army and Navy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	3½	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	224 to 228	Other offences against public justice.....	3½	4	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
6	143 to 163, 167, 168.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	6½	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
7	140, 170, 171.....	Personating public servant or soldier	4½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	28	7	..	..	4	..	..	3	..
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person											
8	302, 303, 396....	Murder { by thugs { by dacoits..... { by robbers { by poison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11			..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..		
12		Other murders	8½	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
13	307	Attempts at murder	½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	376	Rape	5½	8	..	..	6	..	..	4	..
16	377	Unnatural offences	1½	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
17	317, 318.....	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	306, 308, 308.....	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3½	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
19	329, 331, 338.....	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	326, 326, 336....	Grievous hurt .....	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	3	2
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 332.....	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	8	20	..	..	18	1	..	16	2
24	363 to 363	Kidnapping or abduction	3½	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	372, 373.....	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 364, 356, 357..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	24	22	..	1	11	1	..	5	5		
29	304a, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt..	½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	57½	63	..	2	47	2	..	25	14		
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.											
30	385, 387, 408.....	Dacoity	1½	3	..	2	5	..	..	..	1
31	399, 402.....	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398.....	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.. { by other means	½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(xxi)

[illegible]

Period 1899-00
District or Division—Cooch Behar.
Area of District or Division—1306.
Population—6,00,840.

(xxii)

STATE
PART I.—Return

			CASES.									
Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISH- ABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under Section 157 clause (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigation by Police.				Number of cases in column VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.
							By Police <i>suo moto</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.			
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.—(Continued.)</i>												
83	392, 393	Robbery { In dwelling-house { on the highway between sunset { and sunrise { other robberies	2 1½ 1	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2
84	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 436 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	16½	11	...	...	9	...	...	...	7
84a	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	14½	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
85	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	69½	337	22	8	312	...	1	50	37	
86	440 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	3½	8	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
87	412, 418	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....			110½	362	22	10	331	...	1	51	48	
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the person.</i>												
88	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88a	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	82½	79	2	...	25	1	2	21	9	
89	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	25½	16	...	...	4	...	...	1	2
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labor.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....			110	94	2	...	30	1	2	22	11	
CLASS V.— <i>Minor offences against property.</i>												
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	18½	9	...	...	8	...	...	4	...
43	379 to 382	Theft..... { of cattle { ordinary	45 545½	20 211	1 2	15 8	15 180	...	1	9 86	1 27	
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	35½	29	...	8	5	...	...	1	1
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	5½	14	...	...	14	...	...	11	...
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	43½	184	...	5	9	2	...	3	2	
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....			681½	437	2	17	211	3	...	114	31	
CLASS VI.— <i>Other offences not specified above.</i>												
48	311, 400, 401	Belong to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter VIII, C. P. C. and Act IX. of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character.....	6½	12	...	...	11	...	...	5	...
60	295 to 297	Offences against religion .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	—Gambling Act	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
52		—Excise Laws .....	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
53		—Railway Laws .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		—Salt and Custom laws .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		—Stage Carriage Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		—Stamp Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 84 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	4½	5	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
Total.....			12	20	...	...	17	...	...	10	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total.....			...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL.....			964½	974	26	29	650	9	3	225	104	

MENT A.
of Cognizable Crime.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.									
Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Otherwise disposed of: e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	NO. PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.			
		By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of Police.	Before being put on trial.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
10	10a	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
...		
...		
...	...	2	5	7	...	...	7	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
1	...	125	7	133	2	4	126	24	...	...	39	...	...	1	10	8	287	74	10,307 12 8	3,123 10 6	
...	...	2	21	23	...	...	23	1	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
16	...	154	33	203	2	4	196	35	14	115	...	...	1	1	10	21	291	76	12,843 0 0	3,146 0 0	
...		
1	...	33	31	65	...	...	65	23	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	14	17	...	...	17	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
1	...	36	45	82	...	...	82	32	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	24	8	32	...	...	32	10	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	297 0 0	234 4 0
4	...	106	73	213	2	2	208	58	1	145	...	...	2	...	3	...	153	107	1,536 5 3	675 3 0	
...	...	1	26	27	...	...	27	9	...	15	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	...	20	...	...	20	4	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	137 5 6	113 13 0
2	...	18	225	240	...	...	240	74	8	167	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
6	...	201	332	533	2	2	535	155	10	367	...	...	2	...	7	...	189	134	2,020 0 0	1,073 0 0	
...		
...	...	11	1	12	...	...	12	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	5	...	...	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...	...	3	2	5	...	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22	3	25	...	...	25	10	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	300	435	981	4	0	970	264	40	595	13	6	1	...	27	23	480	210	14,363 0 0	4,219 0 0			

District or Division—Cooch Behar.
Area of District or Division—1304.
Population—8,00,948.

(xxiv)

STATE
Part II.—Return of Non-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.		
			Average institution of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	118 ... 117 ... 118, 119 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	...............	...............	...............
		Total...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c. &c.				
2	121 to 180, 208 ...	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....
3	187 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 180, 201 to 204, 212 to 218, 227, 228 ...	Offences against public justice	100½	10	110
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	12½	.....	8
6	198 to 200, 208 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	17½	1	7
7	466 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	4½	1	3
8	284 to 287 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures	.....	.....	.....
9	482 to 488 ...	Making or using false trade-marks	5½	.....	.....
10	149, 184 to 186, 180 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	18½	.....	10
		Total...	158½	12	134
	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.				
11	812 to 816 ...	Causing miscarriage	½	1	.....
12	870 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	1½	1	.....
		Total ...	1½	2	.....
	CLASS III.—Serious offences against the property.				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	19	4	.....
	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.				
14	348 ...	Wrongful confinement	.....	468	.....
18	362, 365, 366 ...	Criminal force	408½	.....	.....
		Total ...	408½	468	.....
	CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.				
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	42½	82	.....
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	36½	32	1
18	408 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	5½	2	.....
19	428, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	142½	198	.....
		Total ...	226½	263	1
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.				
20	288 ...	Offences against religion	1	.....	.....
21	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	.....	.....	.....
22	483 to 488 ...	Offences relating to marriage	26	85	.....
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	86½	85	.....
24	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	96½	104	.....
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances	41½	.....	88
26	284 A ...	Keeping a lottery office	.....	.....	.....
27	...	Offences under Chapters VIII, X, XII, and XXVI C. P. C.	78½	61	4
		Total ...	386½	335	92
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognisable by the Police				
	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	.....	.....	.....
	Act I (B. C.) of 1866 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXVIII of 1854 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXXI of 1867 ...	Railway Acts	.....	.....	.....
	XIII of 1870 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXV of 1873 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	XXI of 1886 ...	Abkaree Act	4	2	1
	I of 1859 ...	Merchant Shipping Act	.....	.....	.....
	XIII of 1849 ...	Breach of contract	.....	.....	.....
	XXXI of 1880 ...	Arms Act	4½	.....	.....
	V of 1861 ...	Police Act	½	1	2
	II (B. C.) of 1864 ...	Jails Act	.....	.....	.....
	XXII of 1864 ...	Cantonment Act	.....	.....	.....
	VII (B. C.) of 1864 ...	Salt Acts	.....	.....	.....
	I (B. C.) of 1878 ...	Vaccination Act	.....	.....	.....
	IV (B. C.) of 1865 ...	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	.....	.....	.....
	XX of 1866 ...	Hackney Carriage Act	.....	.....	.....
	V (B. C.) of 1866 ...	Post office Act	.....	.....	1
	XIV of 1866 ...	Stamp Act	.....	.....	.....
	XXVIII of 1869 ...	Court-fee Act	.....	.....	.....
	VII of 1870 ...	Found Act	.....	.....	.....
	I of 1871 ...	Emigration Act	21½	80	.....
	VI of 1871 ...	Census Act	.....	.....	.....
	XI (B. C.) of 1871 ...	Contempt of Court	.....	.....	1
	X of 1862, Chapter XXXV ...	Registration of Births and Deaths	.....	.....	.....
	IV (B. C.) of 1878 ...	Bengal Municipal Act	.....	.....	.....
	V (B. C.) of 1876 ...	Native Passengers' Ships Act	.....	.....	.....
	VIII of 1878 ...	Dramatic Performances Act	.....	.....	.....
	XIX of 1876 ...	Registration Act	.....	1	.....
	III of 1877 ...	Mutiny Act	.....	.....	.....
	...	Other special Laws	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	30½	84	5
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,141½	1,688	282

MENT A.

Cognizable Crime.

PERSONS.											
Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	ACQUITTED.		CONVICTED.		Waiting trial at close of year.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	17	18
.....	1 Escaped.
.....	
.....	
.....	
120	12	115	166	170	84	8	7	120	5
6	1	5	9	11	4	.....	1	6	.....	.....
8	1	8	11	10	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
3	.....	8	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6
.....	
10	2	10	31	31	1	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
.....	
146	16	141	223	228	46	8	8	169	6	1
.....	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	2	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2
4	.....	4	13	13	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
468	1	468	626	344	119	23	200	1	1
468	1	468	626	344	119	23	200	1	1
.....	1
82	1	82	27	23	14	1	.....	8	.....	.....
83	4	88	80	22	6	8	.....	13	.....	.....
3	.....	8	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
196	18	195	260	145	74	18	2	56	.....	.....
264	28	263	321	194	97	17	2	77	1	7
.....	
85	8	85	40	43	24	2	.....	8	.....	.....
85	.....	85	45	45	26	8	.....	17	.....	.....
104	2	104	107	82	86	6	41	2
88	1	88	101	101	8	.....	.....	88	.....	.....
85	4	62	92	82	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
.....	
827	10	824	885	803	88	10	196	2	7	4
.....	
.....	
8	8	8	6	6	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	8
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1
.....	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	1	80	88	86	83	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
59	4	57	98	68	36	81	1
1,270	55	1,269	1,664	1,153	368	53	10	668	2	18	2

STATE
Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of persons arrested.	
			1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	118	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	118, 110	Concealing design to commit offence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.						
4	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	231 to 230, 240 to 243, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government Notes.	8	.....	66	.....	9	1
6	219, 218	Harbouring an offender	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	4	2	75	100	4	7
8	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting unlawful assembly	2	2	100	50	27	6
9	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	0	4	77	75	40	14
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.						
10	802, 803, 896	Murder { by things .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		{ dacoits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		{ robbers	1	1	100	100	23	1
13		{ poison	5	1	60	100	2	10
14	307	Other murders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	304, 308	Attempts at murder	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	376	Culpable homicide	4	6	.....	.....	3	4
17	377	Rape	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
18	317, 318	Unnatural offences	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	3	1	100	.....	3	1
20	320, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21		Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	7	8	40	37	9	17
22	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	13	19	91	78	13	87
25	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	.....	.....	.....	16	8
26	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	333, 334, 336, 337	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	9	12	75	41	35	29
31	304A, 398	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	40	40	66	53	113	116
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.						
32	396, 397, 398	Dacoity	4	3	66	.....	36	40
33	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35		{ in dwelling-house .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	392, 393	Robbery.. { on the highway between sunset and sunrise	2	.....	50	.....	6	.....
37		{ other robberies	6	9	.....	.....	9	7
38	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	4	1	66	.....	6	.....
39	428, 329	Mischief by poisoning	243	313	15	15	87	133
40	434, 435, 437 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	2	.....	50	8	23
41	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	261	333	16	13	147	208
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
43	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	338	Voluntarily causing Hurt	27	38	75	55	78	65
45	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	3	4	66	25	20	17
46	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	374	Compulsory labor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	30	42	73	52	98	82
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.						
48	455, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	10	8	70	50	14	7
49	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	32	15	68	60	89	33
50		{ ordinary	201	161	41	53	301	213
51	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	5	5	25	30	20	27
52	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	17	14	100	78	82	20
53	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	7	11	83	27	206	240
54	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		TOTAL	262	314	48	53	512	539
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
55	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Chapter XIX, J.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	7	11	57	45	8	12
57	293 to 297	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	1	1	100	100	4	5
59		— Excise Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60		— Railway Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61		— Salt and Customs Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62		— Stage Carriage Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63		— Stamp Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	269, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 24 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	2	3	100	100	14	5
		TOTAL	10	17	66	55	36	35
		Other special and local laws cognizable by Magistrate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MENT B.

(xxvii)

Crime with result of Police operations.

No. and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.						Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
.....
.....
.....
9	1	88	100	88	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	7	75	100	75	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	6	88	88	88	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	14	75	92	75	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
2	1	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	19	66	21	66	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	17	88	58	88	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	87	98	78	98	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	8	8	37	8	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	29	66	55	67	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	116	61	51	62	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	40	72	.....	72	.....	441 8 0	2,635 14 2	128 0 0	21 8 0	27 14 3	82
6	.....	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	7	32	71	22	71	279 2 0	.....	0 5 0	.....	0 1 9	.....
6	.....	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	126	85	76	83	78	2,614 10 0	10,807 12 3	577 12 0	3,125 10 6	22 1 3	30-81
8	23	.....	91	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	196	78	58	78	62	3,835 4 0	12,843 0 0	701 1 0	3,146 0 0	21 0 0	24-49
78	65	70	63	71	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	17	55	47	55	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	82	67	59	67	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	7	78	43	78	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	92	52	68	52	68	875 4 0	397 0 0	682 8 0	264 8 0	78 0 10	35-62
199	209	60	69	60	71	2,279 13 0	1,586 5 3	559 11 0	678 3 0	24 8 5	43-68
20	37	25	55	25	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	20	81	75	81	75	898 12 0	137 5 8	776 0 0	118 13 6	86 11 0	69-48
208	240	55	63	55	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
510	525	58	66	58	67	4,048 13 0	2,090 0 0	2,019 3 0	1,075 0 0	49 14 0	33-20
7	12	71	41	71	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	80	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	5	.....	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	8	71	80	71	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	34	68	68	73	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

C.—Statement shewing the value of labour of prisoners employed in the Cooch Behar Jail during the year 1882-83.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1																								
Name of Jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Daily average number unable to labour on account of sickness or old age.	Daily average number excused labour on account of holidays, Sundays, &c.	JAIL SERVANTS INCLUDING CONVICT WORK OVERSEERS AND GUARDS.			BUILDING AND REPAIRING JAIL.			ON THE ROADS FOR CLEARING JUNGLES, &c.			WORKING FOR HIRE.			BUILDING, DEBEE HOUSES, &c.			MISCELLANEOUS WORK.														
				Average number employed.	Ratio per cent. of average strength.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earning for the year.	Average number employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earning for the year.	Average number employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earning for the year.	Average number employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earning for the year.	Average number employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earning for the year.														
Cooch Behar Jail.	1477	12-2	27-3	277	14-75	Rs. A. P. 4 11 0	Rs. A. P. 1,582 13 0	1008	Rs. A. P. 4 11 0	Rs. A. P. 47 8 0	21-3	Rs. A. P. 4 11 0	Rs. A. P. 1,788 13 0	61	Rs. A. P. 5 10 0	Rs. A. P. 419 4 0	....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.											
ON JAIL GARDEN.																																	
Extent of ground under cultivation.	Mds.	Srs.	15	27	76 8 3	Value.		Average number employed.	Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners for which payment was not made.		Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners for which payment was made.		Value of vegetables sold to outsiders.		Total of columns B. and C.		Deduct cost of tools, seeds, &c.		D minus E pro- fit.		E minus D loss.		Total estimated earning for the year.	Average estimated earning per head.	Total daily average number of prisoners in employment.	Total estimated earning of the prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average estimated earning per head of prisoners sentenced to labour.	Total estimated earning of those so employed.	Average profits per head of those so employed.	Estimated profits of the year.	Total daily average number of prisoners in employment.	Total estimated earning of the prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average estimated earning per head of prisoners sentenced to labour.
						Quantity.	Value.		Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners for which payment was not made.	Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners for which payment was made.	Value of vegetables sold to outsiders.	Total of columns B. and C.	Deduct cost of tools, seeds, &c.	D minus E pro- fit.	E minus D loss.																		
Bogham.	Mds.	Srs.	15	27	76 8 3	Rs. A. P.	288 8 0	Rs. A. P. 182 11 9	446 8 9	Rs. A. P. 74 8 0	Rs. A. P. 871 11 9	Rs. A. P. 571 11 9	Rs. A. P. 561 0 0	Rs. A. P. 571 11 9	Rs. A. P. 54 1 5	38-00	2,045 13 10	Rs. A. P. 4,286 14 7	115-9	Rs. A. P. 4,286 14 7	Rs. A. P. 86 7 10	Rs. A. P. 4,286 14 7	Rs. A. P. 86 7 10	Rs. A. P. 4,286 14 7	Rs. A. P. 86 7 10	Rs. A. P. 4,286 14 7	Rs. A. P. 86 7 10	Rs. A. P. 4,286 14 7	Rs. A. P. 86 7 10	Rs. A. P. 4,286 14 7	Rs. A. P. 86 7 10

D.—Statement shewing the cost of the Cooch Behar Jail for the year 1882-83.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF							AVERAGE GROSS COST OF EACH PRISONER ON ACCOUNT OF				
Jail guard or regular Police.	Establishment other than guard.	Feeding.	Clothing, Jail building, &c.	Total.	Deduct profits of manufacture, &c., credited vide column 24, statement B.	Net cost.	Jail guard.	Establishment.	Diet.	Repairing the Jail, clothing to the prisoners &c.	Total gross cost per prisoner.
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
2,619 3 0	3,060 12 9	6,810 4 9	1,831 1 6	14,321 6 0	4,744 1 7	9,577 4 5	14 0 1	16 5 10	36 6 8	9 12 10	76 9 4

Rs. 950, for the maintenance of 19 prisoners sent to Alipore Jail.

JADUB CHUNDER CHUKERBUTTY,

Fouzdari Ahlikar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

POOCH DEWAR STATE.

Abstract of Expenditure incurred under each head during the year 1882-83.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE FOR 1881-82.			EXPENDITURE FOR 1882-83.		
	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
ORIGINAL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings ...	15,780	10 5		46,670	4 9	
Communications ...	1,18,965	5 11		60,191	7 8	
Forests ...	4,977	15 9		1,009	7 8	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	55,452	1 8		29,761	10 2	
			1,70,176 1 9			1,37,632 14 0
REPAIRS.						
Civil Buildings ...	12,738	7 7		11,724	10 7	
Communications ...	12,837	3 1		12,331	7 11	
Military ...	396	5 10		452	8 3	
			36,082 0 6			27,508 10 9
Establishment ...	15,112	0 9		26,176	15 3	
Tools and Plant ...	1,909	14 0		1,425	9 0	
Profit and Loss ...	148	5 6				
Artisans' School ...	6,765	7 0		6,579	15 8	
			23,930 11 3			34,181 7 11
Grand Total ...			1,94,176 15 6			1,71,813 22 3

